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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FOUNDED IN 1865.

[Entered at the New York City Post Office as second-class mail matter.]

The *Nation* is published and owned by the New York Evening Post Co. Oswald Garrison Villard, President; Philip Loring Allen, Treasurer; Hammond Lamont, Editor; Paul Elmer More, Associate Editor.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, in any part of the United States or Mexico; to Canada $3.50, and to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union $4.00.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 20 Vesey Street.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908.

The Week.

Secretary Taft has sailed for Panama with the comfortable assurance that, barring accidents, his nomination for the Presidency is assured. It is evident that his campaign has now gained such impetus that all timid politicians who wish to be on the winning side will hasten to attach themselves to his cause. The latest conventions show how strong is the drift his way. Though Maine did not instruct for him, the delegates favor him, and a resolution of "preference" was passed. Powerful politicians in Maryland had been against the Secretary, but the convention in that State instructed for Taft. The same was the case in North Carolina, as previously in Colorado. It still remains true that the Taft vote on the first ballot will not be great enough to nominate, unless the contests in the Southern States are decided in his favor. The chances are, however, that this will be done, and that the President will have scored a new and unprecedented triumph in forcing his personal choice upon his party. Not the least element in his success has been his astute threatening to run again himself if Taft were not nominated. That has had a magic effect in reconciling people to Taft.

A distinct check to Mr. Bryan is marked by the New Jersey and Connecticut conventions, which his followers were wholly unable to control. They furnish a pretty sure indication that the East will remain hostile to Bryan. If the Southern States which really have a pronounced aversion to him were to send their delegates to Denver uninstructed, his nomination might yet be prevented. One great difficulty in nominating another candidate lies in Mr. Bryan's temper and attitude. He would not heartily and loyally support another man. Any other nomination, he would regard as having been made over his dead body; and the signal for revolt and revenge would be instantly given to his friends. All the stories from his entourage are that he would bitterly oppose Gov. Johnson, would not for a moment assent to Judge Gray, and would never agree to Judson Harmon. Bryan is assured of a majority in the convention (though he may not be able to get two-thirds), and is apparently determined to prevent the success of any one who dares openly dispute the nomination with him. For the large interests or electoral prospects of his party, he seemingly does not care a straw. At least, he would not dream of giving up his personal ambition for their sake.

Gov. Johnson is showing a good deal of aggressive vigor in his Western speeches. On the tariff, he speaks out with a directness and force which Mr. Bryan has never displayed on that subject. Bryan has, in fact, taken only a perfunctory interest in tariff revision; it bores him, and is, besides, too difficult to master; it is much easier to exclaim about the money power and corporations. But Gov. Johnson is fully abreast of the sentiment for tariff reduction in the Northwest, and along the Canadian border, and makes his good points before receptive audiences. He also uses a refreshing boldness in speaking of the Democratic party as if it were not tied to the chariot-wheels of Mr. Bryan. Gov. Johnson is a friend of Bryan's, but will not kow-tow to him, and scoffs at the idea that the party is absolutely in the hands of one man. Such resolution and energy as the Minnesota Governor is displaying would well become a nominee for the Presidency.

Chairman Tawney of the House Committee on Appropriations is recklessly piling up Democratic campaign ammunition. He pointed out Monday that this Republican Congress is heading straight towards the exhaustion of the great Treasury surplus. The deficit this year will be $65,000,000; next year, Mr. Tawney stated, it is "almost certain" to be $150,000,000. That means that money will have to be borrowed, or certificates of indebtedness issued, to pay the daily bills of the government. Now if, by any chance, a Democratic President should be elected in November, and find his Administration, as Mr. Cleveland did in 1893, beggared by the blundering finance of a Republican predecessor, Mr. Tawney's advance prediction would shut some Republican mouths. He, of course, was speaking in the hope of enforcing some present economies. But the House rode over his protests and disregarded his warnings. With a wanton fatuity, it goes upon the theory that the way to meet falling revenues is to push up expenditures. Retrenchment is necessary and even praiseworthy in individuals, but in the government it has come to be regarded as evidence of a mean spirit. President Roosevelt, with all his urging, has never urged economy, so why should Congress curtail? There was a famous saying by President Harrison's Commissioner of Pensions, with his lavish policy, "God help the surplus!" In the light of Mr. Tawney's discouraging statement, that would appear to be a fitting campaign cry for the Republicans this year.

"Let us alone," as a political "slogan," would be a novelty in American politics, yet that is the cry which the Traffic Club of St. Louis expects to set echoing over the country. It was chiefly railroad men who spoke at the club's meeting last week. They were naturally eloquent against "hostile legislation," which was the cause of the panic and of the continuing depression, and came out strong for a complete divorce of business from politics. This may be a perfectly sound conclusion, but its discovery by the great railroads is a trifle belated. They have been in politics all their lives. To "control" Governors and Senators has been an essential part of their plans, lo! these many years. If they are going to quit the game now, nobody will object, but they ought never to have begun it. That an era of hostile legislation has set in, is mainly due to the fact that there had previously been so much legislative favoritism shown to railroads, so many privileges and immunities suspiciously granted to them. Much the same is the case with the great manufacturing interests which are now groaning about meddling politicians and an interfering Congress. The habit of meddling was established by the manufacturers themselves, with their demands for special tariff favors. The appeal to be let alone comes with bad grace from men who have never been willing to let the great consuming public alone. If our government, or our President, has become too meddlesome, the cause may be directly traced to the protective system. It is that which has led to the theory of government described by Macaulay:

> The business of the magistrate is not merely to see that the persons and property of the people are secure from attack, but he ought to be a jack-of-all-trades—architect, engineer, schoolmaster, merchant, theologian, a Lady Bountiful in every parish, a Paul Pry in every house, spying, eavesdropping, relieving, admonishing, spending our money for us, and choosing our opinions for us. . . . No man can do anything so well for himself as his rulers, be they who they may, can do it for him, and a government approaches nearer and nearer to perfection in proportion as it interferes more and more with the habits and notions of individuals.

Gov. Hughes is attended, in his anti-gambling campaign, by every sign of popular favor. The sort of people who make up the strength of parties are rising all over the State to applaud his course, and to hold up his hands. Only the party bosses are aloof and sulking. But what a light this casts upon their

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sincerity! They profess to be eager to interpret the people's will, and serve it. It is also one of their cardinal principles to seek out and support candidates for office who have the great political gift of popularity. Yet here they are antagonizing a man who is demonstrating that he is, in the best sense of the word, the most popular man in the State. The inference is clear. What the bosses want is not a really strong and popular Governor, but a man whom they can use. Gov. Hughes was elected without their help, and has run his office without taking orders from them. That is enough for them. They have no patience with such a Governor, and will do their best to thwart and undermine him. But Mr. Hughes himself, in his successive speeches, is showing a clearer and stronger grasp of this fact, and is plainly depicting the situation to his audiences. The issue of boss-rule versus the desires of the people is coming out more sharply every day; and the evidence is growing that in this fight it is not Gov. Hughes or the people who will be whipped.

The report of the United States Steel Corporation's earnings for the three months ending with March, was a clear reflection of after-panic conditions of trade. The figures for the December quarter, published in January, had already given an idea of the suddenness and violence of the autumn's industrial reverse; they showed that, whereas net earnings for October ran a million dollars beyond any other month in the history of the corporation, December saw earnings more than cut in two, the actual decrease from the same month a year before being 62½ per cent. During the three ensuing months it was currently said that earnings were increasing rather rapidly from the low December level, and the report for the quarter shows the statement to have been correct. The increase was progressive, net receipts in March being $2,432,000 above those of December—a gain of 48 per cent. This increase, however, must be taken in the light of several offsetting facts—one, that even with all the improvement, the net earnings for March were only a little more than one-half those of March, 1907; the other, that the orders for future delivery on the corporation's books March 31, despite the better earnings of the period, were 18 per cent. under the total reported December 31, and 53 per cent. less than at the close of March last year. This confirms the general trend of testimony from industrial circles, to the effect that the industrial revival slackened four or five weeks ago, probably because immediate requirements, postponed and accumulated from the period of utter trade paralysis in December, have now been fairly well met.

From Washington comes the report that a society for the regulation of vivisection in the District of Columbia has been formed, with three members of the United States Supreme Court and a number of Senators and Congressmen among its vice-presidents. It calls for the registration of all persons engaged in experimentation on living animals, for publicity, and for the employment of "sufficient anæsthetizing." It is rather unfortunate, therefore, that one of the speakers should have gone to the extreme of declaiming that "even should measurable advantages to the human race apparently come from such experimentation, the cost would be too great to be compensated for by any purely physical benefit received." It is such immoderate declarations that tend to arouse suspicion among those interested in the progress of medical science, lest the object of the anti-vivisection movement be the ultimate repression of all experiments on animals. It is the attacks of extremists that have led, in England, to the formation of a Research Defence Society, headed by Lord Cromer and having among its members the presidents of thirteen leading hospitals, and such men as Lord Avebury, Sir James Dewar, Sir William Huggins, Sir E. Ray Lankester, and Professor Osler. The society's declarations insist on the point that the use of antiseptics, the modern treatment of wounds, our facilities for dealing with tuberculosis, diphtheria, plague, cholera, typhoid, Mediterranean fever, and sleeping sickness have profited by animal experimentation. Yet England has a regulating law as severe as the one which was advocated in Albany last winter, but which failed to pass. It is only the unreasonable in either camp that prevent compromise.

One of the most constructive addresses at the Memphis Conference for Southern Education was by Miss Lillian D. Johnson, who, in behalf of the Collegiate Alumnæ of the South, spoke on "The Higher Education of Women in the South." Having first shown that, numerically, the South has more than three times as many institutions for the higher education of women as the North, Miss Johnson proceeded to ask: "Why is it that we feel that, if our daughters are to have the best education, they must be sent north of Mason and Dixon's line?" Of the fifteen women's colleges listed in Class A in the report of the Commissioner of Education, only three are in the South. Miss Johnson answered her own question by the following figures, which, for brevity, we tabulate:

COMPARATIVE RESOURCES.

	The 99 Southern colleges.	The 30 Northern colleges.
Libraries	$200,000	$600,000
Scientific equipment	270,000	840,000
Grounds and buildings	9,750,000	15,500,000
Income	1,500,000	2,500,000

Of the three women's colleges founded in the North since 1900, two began with a half-million apiece, and one with $3,000,000. An equal number of schools were founded in the South, but one had $20,000 to begin with, one $122,000, and the third, while it had grounds and buildings valued at $500,000, was absolutely without endowment. Miss Johnson put the question:

> When we call an institution with $20,000 worth of property a college, are we deliberately dishonest with ourselves? No, I think not. I think that we are merely ignorant of their equipment. Most of our "colleges" do not offer courses that would properly prepare one for the freshman classes of good Eastern universities. How can we honestly call them "colleges"?

Miss Johnson naturally suggested reaching out after greater endowments as one solution of the problem. But her second suggestion was the more forcible. "Must we not begin consolidation?" she asked. "Must we not reduce the number of those 99 'colleges' to 20?" This is precisely what is being done with the rural primary schools in States which have quantity, but not quality. In one county alone in Tennessee, the number of common schools has been cut down from 130 to 100 by consolidation. With such institutions as the Women's College in Baltimore, the Tulane University annex in New Orleans, and Randolph-Macon College in Lynchburg, Va., as standards, unquestionably some great changes may be expected in the South in its "colleges" for women.

The Opposition pressed Premier Asquith hard last Thursday on the subject of Home Rule. Asked whether he had authorized Mr. Churchill's recent pledge, issued in the course of the Manchester election, that the Liberal party would at the next general election demand authority to deal with Home Rule for Ireland, the Premier replied that he found in Mr. Churchill's promise nothing inconsistent with his own declarations in the course of the Irish debate in the Commons on March 30. Then Mr. Asquith had said that the present Parliament had no mandate from the country to deal with Home Rule, and that no such important constitutional change could be brought forward without previously appealing to the electorate. This statement the Nationalists had interpreted as a rejection of Home Rule, and had declared war on Mr. Churchill in consequence. The latter's pledge won Mr. Redmond back. Why the Nationalists should have rejected Mr. Asquith's declaration and accepted Mr. Churchill's is not at first apparent. Yet the distinction may be drawn between the statement that one Parliament is not competent to deal with a question, and a promise that the next one would be. Now, it would appear as though Mr. Asquith has been forced from the first position into

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the second. Against his will, probably, he has accepted Home Rule as a plank in the next Liberal platform.

Afghanistan, Persia, and Tibet were the three regions which were to be removed from the arena of possible strife by the recently concluded Anglo-Russian agreement. Yet Russia at the present moment is engaged in something like war on the Persian frontier, while Great Britain is facing a serious situation on her northwest boundary in India. With the formidable fighting qualities of the Ameer's subjects, a force of some fifteen or twenty thousand Afghans, attacking the British positions in the Chitral, makes a war-cloud of no mean dimensions. The Ameer is reported to have made no effort to restrain the invaders, part of whom are his own soldiers. Probably it would be difficult to prove him actually guilty of hostile manœuvring against the British, but of his dissatisfied attitude there can be little doubt; and that would mean for the Indian authorities, after fighting is over, the necessity of reconstructing diplomatic relations which have been regarded as the basis of British policy for half a century. Indubitably, the Ameer's dissatisfaction has been aroused by the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement without his being consulted. Indeed, he has not yet signified his adherence to it. The omission to obtain his previous consent was criticised by Lord Curzon in Parliament as a grave error—a criticism which the event has apparently justified.

The Afghan disturbance follows a recent hostile movement of the Mohmand tribesmen, which in turn followed the uprising of the Zakka Khel. Why do the tribesmen on the Indian frontier persist in challenging British authority after the repeated costly lessons they have received? Because they are quarrelsome, of course; but partly, too, because it would appear that, when you put a gun into a man's hands, he is likely to use it. And that shrewd and daring European altruists have been busy in supplying the Afghan tribesmen with guns has lately been reported in the British press. "Smuggling into Persian Baluchistan," says the London *Times*, "is being carried on on an unprecedented scale. The gun-runners land their cargoes at a spot somewhere to the west of Gwadar, and from there the goods are conveyed towards the Afghan frontier, in the Seistan region. When Afghanistan is reached, the smugglers have a choice of markets." Nor is Asia alone. In the course of the recent fighting in Italian Somaliland, the dervishes have been found armed with rifles of French manufacture. Italy has protested to France, though she has been compelled to admit that she herself has been a serious offender in the same way in the past. Japan's cargo of rifles in the Tatsu Maru, seized by the Chinese government because it was consigned to revolutionaries in the South, shows that the Mikado's subjects have grasped one of the ultra-modern ideas of European ethics, the "right of man to arms," as it has been put by Bernard Shaw and applied by the gun-makers of all Christian nations.

Young King Manuel of Portugal met his first Parliament last week not under very auspicious circumstances. The fate of Dom Carlos is feared for his son, though the danger can be imagined as coming only from some irresponsible fanatic or group of fanatics. For the Republican party it would evidently be an error to direct any attempt against the life of an inexperienced boy under whose necessarily hesitating rule the old corrupt political elements are doing their best to hasten the utter discrediting and downfall of the monarchy. That is the sombre aspect of present conditions. The Cortes has assembled, not under the sobering influence of the violent deed of February 1, which would seem to be enough to have stirred the toughest political conscience to self-examination, but under the influence of rumors of an ugly financial scandal that involves alike the late King, those who supported Franco and the dictatorial régime, and the Conservative and Progressive members of the present government. Corruption had permeated practically the entire Parliamentary régime. The King received illegal subsidies, the ministers got their "rake-off," the Deputies came in for their share of the graft. And there is no present inclination to change. Only the ignorance and supineness of the majority of the Portuguese population make such a condition of affairs possible.

A London court decision of Monday may have the effect of imparting new life to the Zionist agitation, which of late has fallen into something like stagnation. The question involved was whether the Jewish Colonial Trust, a $10,000,000 British corporation, having for its object the establishment of an autonomous Jewish state as a home and refuge for the oppressed of that race, should be allowed so to alter its statutes as to restrict its operations to Palestine and Asia Minor. This recommendation had been put forward by the last Zionist congress. Out of 130,000 stockholders in the Trust, 16,000 voted in favor of the change and only 2,400 against it. But inasmuch as the majority constituted in itself but a small minority of the whole number of shareholders, the court decided against the proposed change. The decision is a victory for Israel Zangwill, who led the small body of the opposition and pleaded in person before the court. It means that Mr. Zangwill may proceed with his plans for Jewish colonization in East Africa, in Argentina, or in our own West, without incurring the charge that he has departed from the original intent of the founders of the Trust. Yet the fact remains that the attitude of Mr. Zangwill and his party, even if technically in conformity with the original intention of the founders of the Jewish Colonial Trust, is in reality a wide departure from the aspirations that shaped the earlier progress of the Zionist movement. Undoubtedly, it was to a national scheme with Palestine for its centre that the great mass of shareholders contributed their money. The fact that the ten million dollars of shares are held by no less than 130,000 owners, shows that the average contribution was very small; subscriptions came from the poverty-stricken Jewish masses in Russia, who were attracted almost solely by the notion of a return to Palestine. Zionism without Zion, in East Africa, or in South America, would have made comparatively little appeal to them. It is only realization of the magnitude of the task of establishing "a legally-secured home" for the Jewish race in Palestine that has turned attention elsewhere.

A statue of Heinrich Heine in the grounds of the German Imperial villa Achilleion, on the island of Corfu, is to be removed, by order of Wilhelm II., who has taken possession of the former estate of Empress Elisabeth of Austria. The animosity which present-day Germany continues to cherish against one of the country's, and the world's, greatest lyric poets, must be something of a puzzle to less inflexible nations where time is held to wipe out all transgressions, especially the transgressions of genius, and the positive worth of a man's work is counted to his own and his country's credit. It is hard, perhaps, that the man who wrote so exquisitely in German verse and prose should have made such a bitter mock of much that is now dear to the Germany of the mailed fist and the *junker*. But a ruler less given to worship of his army and of his battleships might have stopped to think of the services which Heine, by the limpid witchery of his style, has been rendering to the study of the German language abroad, and will continue to render when the heavy roll of involved and broken-backed professional German prose, tramping along like so many Prussian heavy regiments, will have begun to tire the foreign ear. It is only fair, however, not to ascribe the act solely to the Emperor's sometimes mediæval views. In his prejudices against Heine he has with him the backing of a large number of his countrymen.

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THE REPUBLICANS AT WAR.

If all the dire reports in the newspapers were to be implicitly believed, an outbreak of internecine war in the Republican party would seem imminent. Alarums are heard in every quarter. Gen. Woodford declares that never in the course of his long political experience has he known Republicans to be so torn asunder as they are to-day. From Washington come the most startling reports of threatened hostilities between the President and Congress. Mr. Roosevelt is, variously, "indignant," "angry," "determined," and "in a decidedly bellicose mood"; while members of Congress are either "enraged" or "terrified." They are going to fight to the death, or else to surrender at discretion; neither they nor the correspondents seem to know which. But that there is to be a tremendous struggle, with the war-drums rolling and sabres flashing, all the stories agree. It would seem incredible that the one party which is "fit to rule" should thus fall into strife; but we know that there was once war in Heaven, so we cannot deny that there may be war in the Republican Paradise.

So far as this State is concerned, and to this State Gen. Woodford's remark chiefly refers, it must be admitted that we do not behold Republican brethren dwelling together in unity. If Gen. Woodford meant to imply that the old animosities of the Stalwart and Half Breed factions are exceeded now, it would be difficult to follow him. The conditions of that ferocious contest hardly exist to-day. Yet it would be in vain to deny that jealousies, misunderstandings, and antagonisms are dividing Republicans and marring their party's prospects. The great source of mischief is the stolid opposition of the party machine to the reforming Governor. He is powerfully appealing to the people on moral issues, and the response which he is everywhere getting bodes no good to the party organization unless it reverses itself on the gambling question. There can be no peace among New York Republicans until the conscience of the party gets the better of the mechanism —until educated and religious and fair dealing Republicans are satisfied that the party leaders mean to carry out the expressed will of the people.

It is, then, something like a real battle which confronts the party in New York; but at Washington the cruel war bears an aspect suspiciously theatrical. We have seen this stage battle before. Two years ago, there was the same arraying of the hosts, the same beating of desks and doubling of fists and tense setting of the teeth; threats alternated with demands, and a large amount of warlike "copy" was furnished to the press. But in a few days the dove of peace perched conspicuously on the White House. The President issued a handsome certificate to the Congress which he had been denouncing and trying to intimidate. It had not, to be sure, done all that he asked, but the Republican members were such good fellows, good patriots, and good friends of his that there was really nothing for it but to reëlect them all. A similar amnesty, it may reasonably be expected, will be proclaimed soon after the present Congress adjourns. For a time, the thunder of the captains and the shouting will be kept up. Emissaries of the President, with "the cheap numerosity of a stage army," will charge up and down the front of the scene; there will be heavy volleying from the Treasury end of Pennsylvania Avenue; at the Capitol, the fighting in the cloak-rooms will be bloody in the extreme; but when it comes time to count the dead and wounded, there will be none to count. As a grand finale, a smiling President will come out to say that this Congress has been a *leetle* the most industrious and useful that he remembers, and that the Republican party never deserved so well of the country.

The chief reason why such a peaceful outcome is to be expected, despite all the clamors and alarms of to-day, is that President Roosevelt is, before all things, a party man. He is a Republican from skin to centre. When the pinch comes, he will be found with his party. It has always been so in the past and there is no reason to expect anything different in the future. Hence we would warn those Democrats in Congress who are said to be so "happy" over the terrible conflict now going on between the President and his party, that they are building upon false hopes. It is a bouffe war. Mr. Roosevelt is throwing himself into the acting with his customary abandon and skill. He knows that if he simulates fury and makes vehement threats, he will probably get something for his pains; but when the *dénouement* comes, his wrinkled front will be smoothed, and he will be swearing eternal friendship with his late enemies within the party. And all his unexpended ammunition he will then devote to the Democrats, who are just too patriotic for anything when they vote for him on the Brownsville issue, or work to get him battleships, but who, the moment Congress adjourns and the election comes on, become incapable and untrustworthy men, to whose hands the country would be crazy to entrust power.

DEPRESSION THEN AND NOW

No one who clearly recalls the political years 1893-96, and the way in which business depression was then made use of as a partisan weapon, can fail to notice a marked difference now. During the past six months there has been a singular lack of that outcry, abuse, and appeal which characterized the earlier period. In those years, the Opposition press called heaven and earth to witness the imbecility of the party in power. Every feature of the hard times was seized upon and gloated over, because each one was turned into an argument for removing the Democratic party from office. There has been something of this, following our recent panic. A few speeches in Congress have rung the changes on the demonstration of Republican incapacity; a certain amount of newspaper attack along the well-known lines has been noted; an occasional party platform has arraigned the Republican rulers for not continuing to give every workingman a pullet in the pot; but, by comparison, there has been a wonderful falling off from the eagerness and ruthlessness with which the panic of fifteen years ago was employed in a political way against President Cleveland.

The reasons for the change are many. One of them is that the Republicans have better-drilled and more remorseless newspapers than the Democrats. At the word of command, they all with one accord took up the cry in 1893, and lost no occasion to set the political woods echoing with it. By constant reiteration and artful insinuation, they got it into the heads of the people that the bad times were a final proof of the unfitness of Democrats to administer the country. The whole culminated in the bitter indictment of the Democratic Administration, by the Republican platform of 1896, which directly charged upon the party in power the distress of the country. It is not, perhaps, superior virtue, so much as inferior skill, which has prevented Democratic newspapers and orators this year from indulging in such tirades. The fact, at least, is clear that they have not done it.

One cause of this restraint seems to lie in a new attitude which most Americans have now assumed towards national prosperity. It has been so praised and worshipped all these years that we have come to think of it as a sort of sacred and indispensable thing, a form of virtue, which we must assume if we have it not. That prosperity should actually vanish, seems too terrible. Hence the reproach of disloyalty, or something akin to it, levelled at every one who ventures to remark that prosperity has flown. People have hated to admit it, or even to talk about it. The press has glossed over the fatal evidence of waning trade. There have even been "prosperity conventions," almost angrily to declare that we must insist that good times are still with us, whereupon they will be. As for the gloomy statistics of falling exchanges, closed mills, men out of work, crippled railroads, and enforced economies—why, we will resolutely not mention them. Now, since Democrats as well as Republicans share in this public temper, it is difficult for them to take up with vigor the old rôle of denounc-

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human progress than to the future of the Catholic Church itself." The conclusion of the book—and perhaps of the whole story, so little is the French world interested in the substance of the controversy— is in these melancholy words:

Happy are they who have no need, after making their way in life and working for what they believed to be true, to ask themselves whether they have not taken a wrong direction and to acknowledge that their career directed otherwise would have been surer, less troubled, more fruitful.

A few books of history remain to be gleaned from the publications of the closing season; and there will doubtless be others later. Henri de Genouillac, who cannot be of the secularized University of France, since he is a doctor of theology, publishes a book having all the air of a modern university thesis, and therefore likely to be of some use for its research, if not for its conclusions—"L'Église chrétienne au temps de Saint Ignace d'Antioche." Charles Diehl of the Sorbonne and Institut, whose previous Byzantine studies have been "crowned" by the French Academy and the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, gives another series of "Figures byzantines" (Colin), taken from the captivating epoch of the Crusades—court ladies of Constantinople, like Anna Comnena, in contrast with the slower civilization of princesses of the Occident. The second volume of Anatole France's "Jeanne d'Arc" leaves the completed work to the not over-tender mercies of historical criticism. It is already certain that, in an uncertain field open only to hypotheses, he has evolved an hypothesis of his own—the suggestion, *cherchez le prêtre!* He is also reproached for an attitude diametrically opposite to that which he adopted in the Dreyfus case, since he now relies solely on evidence which condemns, and rules out that which rehabilitates; and it is complained that many of his *Tendenz* details are not found where referred to in the original documents—all of which promises more pleasant days of controversy. Albert Waddington, professor of modern history in the Lyons University faculty, and not to be confounded with other members of his family, publishes the second and last volume of "Le Grand Électeur"—Frederick William of Brandenburg; it is devoted to the Great Elector's foreign policy (1640 to 1688). The Vicomte de Bonald gives a volume to "François Chabot (1756-1794)," the ex-Capuchin, who showed himself so bloodthirsty in the Convention, and pronounced the formula, still in use: "The citizen Jesus Christ was the first *sans-culotte* of the whole world." M. Thénard and R. Guyot give a similar volume to "Le Conventionnel Goujon (1766-1795)," who escaped the guillotine of the Thermidorian reaction by turning the knife against himself. From unpublished documents Raoul Arnaud tells the story of the Egeria of Louis Philippe—"Adélaïde d'Orléans (1777-1847)."

A work of unusual importance, on account of its bearing on property questions in the present French state, is "La Vente des biens nationaux pendant la Révolution française"—the national property which was sold being largely church properties; the author is Amédée Vialay, who treats his subject from the legislative, economic, and social points of view.

In the realm of mind, Émile Boutroux diagnoses the relative validity of "Science et religion dans la philosophie contemporaine," ranging from William James to the writings of Henri Poincaré, which have given so great a turn to the most recent scientific philosophy. S. D.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

From the point of view of the collector of first editions, no recent bibliographical work ranks in interest with Thomas J. Wise's "Bibliography of Tennyson," the first volume of which has just reached us. Mr. Wise, whose collection of first editions of nineteenth century English authors is perhaps the finest extant, has been busy at this task for more than ten years, has circulated proofsheets among English and American collectors, and has made many important discoveries. The book is now as nearly perfect as such a work can be. This first volume, which describes only first editions, and contributions to periodical literature, is an octavo of 363 pages, with a large number of inserts (facsimiles of manuscripts and rare title-pages) and a portrait of Tennyson, from a hitherto unpublished photograph. Only 100 copies have been made, and the title-page reads "printed for private circulation.

Tennyson's reputation was so firmly established after the publication of the two volumes of 1842, that the first published editions of almost all his later books were large. He was in no hurry to rush into print, and was fond of having his poems put into type to be kept by him for consideration and revision; for, as he wrote himself, "poetry looks better, more convincing, in print." This custom accounts for some of those exceedingly scarce little pamphlets which all collectors desire, but which most of them must get along without. Other private issues were printed for distribution among a few friends or for the purpose of securing copyright. When William Harris Arnold sold his books in 1901, he retained his Tennyson collection, and he has since added to it. J. Pierpont Morgan's library contains a superb set, including many rare pamphlets and some interesting manuscripts. In the West, John A. Spoor and John H. Wrenn of Chicago both have fine collections, and W. K. Bixby of St. Louis undoubtedly owns more Tennyson manuscripts than any one else in America.

"The Lover's Tale," 1833, is, as Mr. Wise notes, the most interesting and valuable first edition of English nineteenth century literature, with the possible exception or one or two Shelley pamphlets. When the poem was put into type, the plan was to print it at the end of the "Poems Chiefly Lyrical," but on November 20, 1832, Tennyson wrote Moxon:

After mature consideration, I have come to a resolution of not publishing the last poem in my little volume, entitled "Lover's Tale"; it is too full of faults, and tho' I think it might conduce towards making me popular, yet to my eye, it spoils the completeness of the book, and is better away.

But before those types were distributed, six copies were struck off and delivered by the printer to Arthur Henry Hallam to be distributed among friends. One was cut up when the poem, revised and rewritten, was again put into type in 1868. Only two copies are now known. One, given to Dr. W. H. Thompson, containing numerous alterations by the author, now belongs to Mr. Wise. The second, formerly Frederick Locker's, now belongs to Mr. Spoor of Chicago. He paid, as Mr. Wise states, $3,000 for it. The three other copies have disappeared. In 1868 the poem, revised and enlarged, was once more put into type and again recalled. This edition is as rare as the original. One copy, given by Tennyson to Frederick Locker, is still in the possession of his son, Godfrey Locker, having been retained by him when the Rowfant Library was sold. The other, formerly the copy of Strahan, the printer, belongs to Mr. Wise. Fifty pages in Mr. Wise's book (besides four reproductions) are given to descriptions of the three editions of 1833, 1868, and 1879, and variations of their texts.

"In Memoriam," under the title of "Fragments of an Elegy," was circulated in the form of printed proofs among a few friends in advance of publication. In sending a copy to Aubrey de Vere, Tennyson wrote:

I believe I am going to print them, and then I need not tell you that you will be perfectly welcome to a copy, on the condition that when the book is published, this avant courier of it shall be either sent back to me or die the death by fire in Curragh Chace.

Of that proof-sheet issue (which contained 192 instead of 210 pages) only one copy is known, the property of Hallam Lord Tennyson. A similar proof-sheet of "Maud" once existed, but was burned by Coventry Patmore. Variations between its text and that of the published edition were taken down by R. H. Sheperd, and are now printed by Mr. Wise.

From the Rowfant Librray Mr. Wise acquired several interesting proof-sheet or trial issues, which had, apparently, been given by Tennyson to Locker. Among these are "Property," 1864, an early form of "The Northern Farmer," not published until 1870; "The Last Tournament," 1868, not published until 1871; "The Birth of Arthur," 1868, published in the "Holy Grail" volume in 1870; "Gareth and Lineth," 1872, published later in the same year as "Gareth and Lynette."

Among the rare or private issues not heretofore described we notice the following: "Wedding Verses" on the marriage of the Princess Royal, 1858, sung at a concert given at Buckingham Palace and printed as a leaflet for that occasion; "England and America in 1872," 1872, a pamphlet of six pages, issued aparently for copyright, published first in the New York *Ledger*; "To the Queen," 1873, an eight-page pamphlet, printed from the types of the Library Edition of the "Works," Vol. VI., where it was first published; "The Foresters," 1881, not published until 1892 (Mr. Wise says that the Souvenir edition of the play distributed in New York by Augustin Daly was actually the first published edition); "Early Spring," 1883, a four-page leaflet printed for English copyright, published first in the *Youth's Companion*; "The Death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale," 1892, a leaflet, published in the *Nineteenth Century*.

The Graphische Gesellschaft in Berlin announces as a special publication a facsimile reproduction of Boner's "Edelstein," provided enough subscribers are secured to keep the price within 30 marks. This book has a double interest to the student of the

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graphic arts: it is one of the books printed with the types of the 36-line Bible, and it is the first printed book having illustrations, beside being the first large work printed in the German language. (Berlin: B. Cassier.)

At an auction at Hodgson's, London, last month, a copy of Suckling's "Fragmenta Aurea," 1646, sold for £23; a Fourth Folio of Shakespeare, soiled, £23; and Peters's "History of Connecticut," 1781, original boards, £31.

On May 11 to 13 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London, offer 848 lots consigned by various owners. Among the more notable books are Donne's "Poems," 1633; Quarles's "Emblemes," 1635; Drummond's "Flowers of Sion," 1630; "Paradise Lost," 1669; the Duchess of Newcastle's "Playes," 1662-1668; Swift's "Tale of a Tub" 1704, with manuscript annotations said to be by the author; Cavendish's "Negotiations of Thomas Wolsey," 1641; Goldsmith's "The Traveller," 1765, with the half-title; Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes," 1749; and Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," 1807.

Correspondence.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In view of the opposition to intercollegiate athletics, on the ground that they seriously conflict with the primary purposes of higher education, it might be supposed that college authorities would welcome debating without question as the one form of intercollegiate rivalry contributing directly and highly to the intellectual interests of the college. On the contrary, it is said that debates, as they are now conducted, "impress the hearer with a waning sense of reality," because they are too formal, too rigid in their rules, artificial in their aims, in short, quite unlike the kind of contests in which students will find themselves engaged in the life beyond commencement. One result of this formalism is said to be a noticeable lack of sincerity and earnestness on the part of the speakers. Then again the question for debate is often so cleverly phrased, so vague, and so complicated, that the time which should be spent on vital issues is wasted in quibbling over the meaning of terms. The petty and academic discussion which results seems more like a controversy of the Middle Ages than an attempt to get at the truth of a contemporary practical problem. Still further to preclude the possibility of real debating are the memorized speeches which render impossible that effective adaptation to opposing speakers, that running rebuttal, that one feature which distinguishes the real debater from the elocutionist. And when, after an hour or two of such lifeless discussion, a team of undergraduates arrives with remarkable ease at sweeping conclusions, and proves "beyond the shadow of a doubt" a proposition which is still puzzling statesmen, the whole affair seems to some people little short of ridiculous. These appear to be the main charges brought against intercollegiate debating.

Meantime, the spread of interest in debating is remarkable. There is scarcely a college without its contests. The attitude of undergraduates is indicated by a recent editorial in the *Tripod* of Trinity College, Conn., which deplores as "an almost inexplainable mystery" the fact that Trinity has nothing in the line of debates. A generation ago it would have been equally surprising to find a college offering a systematic course in argumentation and debating as the equivalent of a course in Latin or in mathematics. To-day most of the leading institutions offer such courses. Of late our universities have been unable to supply the demand for competent instructors in argumentation and debating. Yet, in spite of all this, or because of it, the charges brought against intercollegiate debating are not without foundation.

What shall we do about it? Prof. R. M. Alden of Stanford University once said in a letter to the *Nation*, "it is far easier to point out defects than to suggest remedies," and his remedy was the heroic one of abolishing all debates between colleges. That is too easy. If we were to do away with all college activities which fall short of the ideal, we should have nothing left, not even a Christian Association. For debating, there is still hope.

In the first place, we should lead up to such work by a more sensible kind of instruction in speaking. "Elocution," a small boy wrote, "is something they kill folks with in the United States"—a definition which recalls the fantastic tricks and absurd gymnastics which have been performed under that now discredited name. In one of the largest colleges in New England, a course is still laboring under the title of "Gesture and Pantomime," though among the students it is known as "Jest and Pant." The old training in "speaking pieces"—memorizing and reciting the words of other people—is about as barren as any of the traditional subjects to which we still cling; and we may as well stop blaming the boys for thinking so. The formalism, the unreality, the difficulty of producing a head-on collision, which are complained of in present debating, are due in part to this traditional elocution which nine-tenths of our institutions regard as training for debate. Yet none of the essentials of refutation, which is the life of debate, is possessed by those who regard debating as the recitation of memorized speeches, consisting for the most part of strings of quotations delivered in supreme disregard of the equally automatic declamations of the "opposing" speakers. Such performances should not parade under the name of debating. They are not even preparation for debating. Indeed, it is an open question whether they do not hinder more than they help; and it is altogether true that they contribute nothing to the power of adapting refutation to the needs of the moment. Any training which develops the power of independent and sound thinking and the faculty of phrasing and presenting thought before an audience prepares a man for the work of refutation; and when to this general training he has added an accurate and wide knowledge of the subject for debate, quite regardless of what material he may expect to use for a given speech, he has acquired the essentials of effective refutation. To these essentials declamation contributes almost nothing. That kind of school and college speaking which prepares for real debating resembles effective speaking in the affairs of grown-up men, rather than the parlor performances of children.

Another condition which tends to produce academic and unprofitable discussions is the prevailing practice by which one institution submits the question and leaves the choice of sides to the other. This prompts students, who are looking for victory rather than a profitable debate, to phrase a question cunningly and ambiguously, so that it shall appear to be evenly balanced until the choice of sides has been announced. The resulting contest is usually a mere quibble over the meaning of the proposition. One remedy for this evil is the round-robin league. Each of the three institutions in such a league puts two teams into the field, one to debate on the affirmative of the question at home, the other on the same evening to debate elsewhere on the negative. This plan removes the chief motive for submitting unbalanced and tricky propositions. Another remedy lies in the exchange of briefs similar in content and purpose to those required by courts of law and by college courses in debating. And finally—it must be admitted—the only sure remedy is the insistence on higher ideals than the "win-at-any-cost" motives, which have often brought debating into ill-repute.

The lack of sincerity and earnestness on the part of the speakers is due not only to the lifeless practices of elocution, but as well to the almost universal custom of ignoring the interests and beliefs of the individual speakers. Chatterton observed that a man must be a fool who cannot write on both sides of a question. A man is a fool, we may add, who *will* write on both sides of a question. And a speaker who, even in a formal contest, endeavors to convince an audience of the truth of what he believes to be false, engages in an undertaking of doubtful morality. Here is the dilemma. If he simulates sincerity and earnestness, he is deceiving his hearers, emulating the most contemptible speakers in public life, preparing to swell their ranks. If he does not even appear to be sincere and earnest, he lacks the primary requisites of a persuasive speaker, and becomes the lifeless kind of debater of which we hear complaint. At once the objection arises that it is good training for a person to study both sides of a question. Certainly it is. The broadening influence of real debating is due partly to the fact that the very conditions of the contest force the debaters to study the other side of the question. But speaking on the other side is wholly unnecessary. It is said further that the methods of conducting courses and contests render it impossible to allow men always to defend the side in which they believe. Now, it is this very insistence on rigid rules and methods which many people are condemning. If the means defeat the end, in the name of common sense, let the means go! Any one who cares more for the real good of the work than for the formalism and the verdicts of judges will not find it necessary to encourage young men, in an institution which stands above all for the pursuit of truth, to speak against their convictions.

Institutions which have honest and intelligent regard for the essentials of debating, and are unhampered by the notion that the non-essentials must forever conform to tradition, will make all their stud-

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ies aid in the development of able debaters, will have no special interest in the preparation for a particular contest, and no concern with the charges against "unreal" debating. WILLIAM T. FOSTER.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., April 23.

ROGER WILLIAMS AND THE PILGRIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The reading public cordially welcomed last December a new volume from the pen of Dr. Frederick A. Noble, pastor emeritus of the Union Park Congregational Church in Chicago. His previous volumes had been theological and exegetical; his latest work is historical, and treats of "The Pilgrims." In it he has given an admirable account of the causes which led to the Pilgrim movement, its leaders, its migration to the Continent, and then to this new world, the principles for which it stood, and its influence upon our American civilization. He has certainly accomplished his double purpose, as stated in his preface, "to combine the leading facts in the story of this remarkable group of men, presenting them in a form to be easily grasped and held in memory," and "to set forth the movement in an interpretative way."

Yet the reading of the volume, which contains three or four brief references to Roger Williams, raises the question whether the author in his desire to do full honor to this noble band of immigrants, has not failed to do justice to him, whom Oscar S. Straus calls "the pioneer of religious liberty." Because Roger Williams had clear and strong convictions which not only differed from those of his neighbors, but were in advance of theirs, and frankly gave expression to them in Boston and Salem and Plymouth, Dr. Noble applies to him the opprobrious epithets "illiberal," "intolerant," etc., as if Williams had not learned the first lessons in religious liberty. Dr. Noble declares that Roger Williams was wrong and illiberal in insisting that the Boston church should completely separate from the Church of England, which had become corrupt and was filled with the spirit of cruel persecution, and that the Boston church was right in refusing to do so. Dr. Noble further maintains that for Williams to call in question the validity of the Massachusetts Bay charter was also evidence of illiberality, and made him the author of an unnecessary controversy; yet as a matter of fact Williams withdrew from Boston, and then from Salem, in order to avoid controversy, expecting to find among the Pilgrims in Plymouth a more sympathetic environment. The strange implication is that if Williams had held his peace in the presence of what he believed to be error, and had abstained from "disseminating and venting any of his different opinions in matters of religion" [the condition on which the act of banishment was revoked, March 31, 1676], that would have been evidence of a genuine liberality and a commendable spirit of toleration. To speak was to be illiberal and intolerant. His good name could be maintained only at the price of silence.

As is well known, Roger Williams spent nearly two years at Plymouth. Dr. Noble says:

> He held extreme opinions on three points, the need of absolute separation from the Church of England, the renunciation of the authority of magistrates in church matters, and baptism by immersion as the only scriptural mode of administering the rite.

As to the last point, Dr. Noble is probably in error. There is no evidence that at that time Williams had become a believer in immersion. Brewster "feared that he would like John Smith of Amsterdam, run the same course of rigid separation and Anabaptistry." He "feared that he *would*." But the Anabaptists were then greatly maligned and misunderstood, and were believed to be a dangerous element in society. It should be remembered, however, that the great majority of them were peaceable citizens, and that many of them never practised immersion. But even if Roger Williams had then come to believe in immersion as the primitive Christian rite, that belief would not necessarily have broken his fellowship with the Pilgrims; for his successor in the office of assistant pastor of the church, Charles Chauncy, did believe in immersion, and would have been allowed to remain in office, and practise as he believed, if he had been willing to do so. Notwithstanding his belief, he became the second president of Harvard College, succeeding Henry Dunster, who also was a Baptist. The difference of opinion between Roger Williams and the colonists at Plymouth must have been, therefore, on the first two points, viz., complete separation from the Church of England, and the non-interference of the civil magistrates in matters of religion. Which were right, the Pilgrims or Roger Williams? Which was teacher and which was pupil? Which was the more advanced in the conception of religious liberty, and the desire to see it put in practice?

Dr. Noble strangely accuses Roger Williams of immaturity and uncertainty of view. He says: "The simple fact is that it took Roger Williams a good while to get his bearings." Dr. Noble adds:

> The Pilgrims were a great deal more tolerant towards him than he was towards them. While he was still struggling with the alphabet of toleration, these simple people at Plymouth appear to have been well schooled in the subject. It is not improbable that he got his first lesson in toleration at the feet of the Pilgrims.

Such statements come with a shock of surprise to students of colonial history. Roger Williams was as pronounced in his views of religious liberty when he was in Boston as he was in his conscientious demands as a Separatist. He acknowledges in his writings his intimate acquaintance with the Anabaptists of London before he sailed for New England. They were there, as every where since their first great Confession of Faith was promulgated in Switzerland in 1527, the open and courageous advocates of religious liberty, and from them, if from any human teachers, Roger Williams took his first lessons in soul-liberty. He had long since graduated from the alphabet, and thoroughly mastered its great principles. Irving B. Richman in his "History of Rhode Island," speaking of Williams on his arrival in Boston, says:

> He apprehended the principle of Toleration [Liberty] as clearly as he ever did. . . . Thus we find him, a few weeks after his arrival, contending that the civil magistrate ought not to inflict punishment for sins as *such*—that is, for acts such as idolatry, Sabbath-breaking, blasphemy, etc., which are forbidden in the first table of the Decalogue, and which, though offences against God, are not at the same time in themselves offences against man—a position involving the whole idea of Freedom of Conscience.

Mr. Straus, discussing Williams's ministry in Plymouth, writes:

> He doubtless proclaimed and inculcated those principles of soul-liberty, which had already aroused the enmity and opposition of the Boston Court. He also attracted to him and to his principles, from which he never separated himself, a number of the Plymouth flock.

And Dr. Palfrey makes the following statement:

> Roger Williams in England had had some acquaintance with the Baptists, who for many years before his departure had stated and maintained the doctrine (*i. e.*, liberty in religion) in the most unqualified terms.

In view of the utterances of these authorities, any suggestion that Williams went to school at Plymouth and learned there his great doctrine of soul-liberty is contrary to fact and universal belief. Indeed, upon the last page of his volume Dr. Noble modifies his assertion that Roger Williams received his first lessons in religious liberty from the Pilgrims. Dr. Noble says: "If he did not learn his principles of toleration from the Pilgrims, he might have done it."

But Dr. Noble unfortunately repeats his charge of Williams's greater intolerance in these words:

> He left Plymouth because he was not able at that time to mount to the high table-land of appreciation and forbearance which they occupied.

The truth is, that Williams returned to Salem because he found among his former parishioners a greater tolerance and a more pronounced sympathy with his advanced views than he had found or was likely to find in Plymouth. When the decree of banishment against him was published throughout the colony, it is said "the whole town of Salem was in an uproar."

Dr. Noble, though depreciating, because entirely misunderstanding, the attitude of Roger Williams during his first years in New England, pays a worthy tribute to his character and influence in his later years, as "a man of eminent ability and worth," and as "having surpassed all of his contemporaries in the hold which he has taken upon the world."

All honor to the Pilgrims! Their leaders were more advanced by many a league in their conception of civil and religious liberty than their Puritan neighbors. No one would detract from their glory. But it is possible that even they had some things to learn, that they were still "struggling with the alphabet of toleration," and may not have always been consistent with their avowed principles. Some things need to be remembered as facts of history, which Dr. Noble has failed to recall. When Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts, he found his way, after fourteen weeks in the wilderness, to a place called Seekonk, where he hoped to be unmolested; and here he built his home and planted his crops. But he was reminded by Gov. Bradford that he was on land which belonged to the Plymouth colony, and that he must vacate. This he did at once at great personal loss, going across the river and founding Providence. Recording

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this experience he said he was "as good as banished from Plymouth as from Massachusetts." To be sure Bradford expressed his personal esteem for the exile, and confessed that he acted under compulsion, being "afraid of displeasing the Bay"; and Winslow subsequently visited him in Providence and put a piece of gold in his wife's hand for the support of the family out of genuine sympathy. Nevertheless, the Plymouth territory was no land of freedom to Roger Williams.

Again, thirteen years afterward, in 1649, several members of the Rev. Samuel Newman's church, in Rehoboth, withdrew because of a change of views, and organized a new communion, in which they might peaceably worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. They were cited to appear before the Plymouth Court, four papers of accusations being lodged against them, three of them from local sources, and the fourth from "the *meddling* Court in Boston," as the historian, Benedict, calls it. They were bound over in the sum of ten pounds each to appear for trial at a later date, and commanded to hold no more services. The next year the grand jury found a bill against nine persons, charged with holding meetings in private houses on the Lord's day, against the command of the Court, the very crime for which the Pilgrims were hunted down in the mother country, and sentenced to pay fines, and again prohibited from meeting for worship. The leaders fled to the neighboring town of Newport to escape further annoyance and persecution. And all this was done under Plymouth jurisdiction. Very likely the Massachusetts authorities instigated the proceedings in both instances. But the conduct of the Plymouth rulers does not speak very convincingly for their courage or the strength of their convictions as to the rights of conscience. If they taught Roger Williams toleration and the first principles of religious liberty, their example was a painful commentary on their precepts.

Dr. Noble does not omit to recite the severe laws enacted by the Pilgrims against the offending Quakers. But he says in mitigation of their conduct that they were "put up" to it by the Bay people. "It was the godly care and zeal of the gentlemen from Massachusetts which led to these enactments." Moreover, he adds, they stopped short of the extreme penalty of hanging. "They whipped and tortured and ostracized them, but they did not take life." In this respect they were more lenient than the Puritans. But their treatment of the Quakers stands in striking contrast with that of the Rhode Island colonists, who, under the leadership of Roger Williams, gave them shelter and indignantly refused to follow the dictation of their Puritan neighbors, and exterminate or molest these early religious enthusiasts. Roger Williams could engage with them in a battle of words, but refused to wield against them the penalty of law. Arnold says: "He would have laid down his life rather than have a hair of their heads injured on account of their doctrinal views."

HENRY M. KING.

Providence, April 23.

PRESIDENT OR GOVERNOR AS LOBBYIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is instructive, as well as interesting, to follow the regular and logical operation of government methods at Washington. A fortnight ago (as I noted in a letter in your issue of April 23), we were told that the President had said, that unless Congress made an appropriation for four battleships, he would veto that for local public buildings. That shot having failed to take effect, we read in the papers of April 21:

> While the President has not relinquished efforts with Congress in this direction [four more battleships], it was stated yesterday that he will confine his endeavors to personal interviews with Senators and members of the House, and will not send another message on this subject.

In other words, a wholesale proposal to trade having missed fire, he proposes to resort to the process known as "lobbying." The word may be offensive, but is it not in accordance with fact? What is the difference between the action of agents of corporate or tariff-protected interests, interviewing members and Senators in the halls of the Capitol or the purlieus of hotels, and the President sending for them to come to the White House, unless it is that the latter has immensely more powerful means of persuasion at his command. Is it not the high road to secret intrigue and corruption? Is it not exactly the method pursued by George the Third and Lord North in their dealings with the British Parliament before and during our War of Independence?

Not less striking is the fact that the same method in principle prevails in every State and city government in the Union. The uniformity of the symptoms points to a common cause of the disease, and that again to a common remedy, the same which has purified the English government in a hundred years, and concentrated public individual responsibility. Our governments are all based in theory upon the doctrine of Montesquieu as to the separation of executive and legislature. But unfortunately it is applied to physical separation and not merely to that of power—an interpretation highly acceptable to the Legislature, as it throws all power into the hands of that branch. Some communication between the branches there must be, and if it is not provided for publicly, it will take the form of secret trading and lobbying, with corruption as the inevitable result. The true and only effective remedy is to provide for the presence of executive officials in the Legislature with the initiative of legislation, the right of taking part in debate, and the duty of answering questions as to effect and requirements of existing legislation and administration.

On February 4, 1881, a committee of eight Senators reported unanimously a bill to establish exactly this thing, showing its feasibility and its practice in nearly if not all representative governments in the world outside of the United States. Neither then nor since has the plan received the slightest attention either from executive or legislature; nor does it seem probable that in the Federal government it ever will. That is work for the forty-five States in their eager competition to perform. In the States, further, it can only come from the Governor, because the Legislatures, clinging desperately to their illegitimate power, will not listen to it except upon popular compulsion. If any Governor, putting aside reform of details and resolutely taking a stand upon this general principle, will appeal with a full explanation of it to the people, we may see the dawn of a new era in the whole political organization of the United States.

G. BRADFORD.

Boston, April 23.

MORE ABOUT "MOUSSE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Permit me to take exception to the definition of "Mousse" given by J. M. H. in the *Nation* of April 23. In American cookery, as in French, the word means froth or foam, and does not imply a frozen condition. A "mousse" may be hot, cold (but not frozen), or frozen. "Mousse," therefore, is far from being "merely a variety of ice cream."

M. G.

Urbana, Ill., April 25.

PORTOLA'S VALLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In regard to Don Gaspar de Portolá, first governor of California, concerning whom Mr. Alfred Webb inquires in your issue of April 9, your readers may be interested to know that a valley, where his men encamped (partly contained in the grounds of Stanford University), is still called Portolá Valley. The best account of Portolá's expedition is that of Prof. George Davidson, "The Discovery of San Francisco Bay"; translation of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, Vol. IV., series ii., San Francisco, May, 1907.

DAVID S. JORDAN.

Stanford University, Cal., April 14.

Notes.

This week Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish "Tragedy," by Prof. Ashley H. Thorndike, a new volume in the Types of English Literature Series; "The Influence of Montaigne," and "The Spirit of Montaigne," by Grace Norton; "The Bibliography of R. W. Emerson," by George Willis Cooke; and "Trees and Shrubs," Vol. II., Part ii., edited by Prof. Charles S. Sargent. The same house announces an arrangement with Mrs. Humphry Ward to issue the first complete and uniform edition of her works.

Putnams have in press a volume of "Literary Reviews and Criticisms," by Prof. P. H. Frye. Half the essays are concerned with French writers—Balzac, George Sand, Zola, Maupassant, Corneille, Anatole France, Sainte-Beuve—and the book might be characterized as a study in comparative literature.

Methuen is about to publish for G. G. Coulton a book on "Chaucer and His England," which deals not only with the poet, but with the whole society of his day.

Harper & Bros. have issued a new edition of Lafcadio Hearn's "Chita, A memory of Last Island."

The fifth series of the "Shelburne Es-

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says," by Paul E. More, has just been issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It contains studies of the Greek Anthology, Dickens, Gissing, Mrs. Gaskell, Freneau, Thoreau, Longfellow, Donald G. Mitchell, James Thomson ("B. V."), Chesterfield, and Sir Henry Wotton. As parts of all these essays appeared originally in the *Nation*, no comment need be made upon them here.

The "Seventeenth Century Men of Latitude" (Scribners), by Edward Augustus George, takes up one of the most interesting and profitable and one of the most strangely neglected fields of English literature. To dwell for a few hours in the world of John Hales, Chillingworth, Whichcote, John Smith (the Cambridge preacher), Henry More, Bishop Taylor, Sir Thomas Browne, and Richard Baxter (whose manner and tone, however, scarcely entitle him to a seat in that company), is to receive a lesson in breadth of mind, purity of sentiment, and elasticity of speech. As an attempt to deal seriously with this subject, in a way, that is, comparable with Principal Tulloch's masterly treatise, the present work is entitled to little respect. It shows no philosophical grasp and makes little or no pretense to connect these English writers with the great currents of European thought. It has, too, certain annoying faults of a more positive nature; for example:

> These writings of Hales are as crowded with interest as his life is barren in incident. He lived within. His meditation was the deeper for his inaction. All his force was free to expend itself within. It was a life of the soul. His history is a history of mind, etc.

It is only fair to say that the whole book is not written so irritatingly, but even an occasional passage in this thin ejaculatory manner, throws the reader out of harmony with that "life of the soul" of which these men were the great exemplars, and makes him suspect that the author's emotions are pitched in a different key from those of the men he describes. We confess to have little sympathy with this cheapening of a great theme. But taken frankly as a volume intended for easy reading, Mr. George's work has the advantage, so far as we recollect, of standing alone in the field. It is made clear and light to follow by elimination of thorny matters. It is written with enthusiasm, has a flattering optimistic trick of lauding the present in the past, contains abundant quotation's from beautiful, little-read books, and altogether it ought to have great refreshment for those to whom Tulloch's work is too long and too solid.

The nineteenth century may have produced greater investigators than Jebb. It had no scholar who combined in the same measure breadth and accuracy of learning with grace of style and the gift of lucid exposition, none whose utterances on whatever subject he chose to adorn were so uniformly sane and true. By editing in one volume a choice of his published *parerga*, together with a selection from unpublished manuscripts ("Essays and Addresses," G. P. Putnam's Sons), Lady Jebb has rendered accessible or preserved from oblivion much that neither the professional scholar nor the intelligent amateur would willingly let die. Here republished from the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* and written with the unrivalled fulness of knowledge and insight of one who could himself indite a real Pindaric ode is the great essay on Pindar to which Professor Gildersleeve has recently paid such ungrudging tribute. Here are the admirable monograph on Delos, the masterly study of the Speeches of Thucydides reprinted from *Hellenica*, and the suggestive Harvard Φ. B. K. oration on "Ancient Organs of Public Opinion." Somewhat slighter, yet well worth reading, are the lectures on "The Genius of Sophocles," "The Age of Pericles," and "Lucian." The review of Froude's "Cæsar" is a good example of the fairness and balance of Jebb's judgment. He corrects Froude's inaccuracies and qualifies his extravagances with no trace of the petty exultation of the scholiast and minor critic animadverting on the errors of genius. The "Erasmus" and the "Dr. Johnson" are models of sound criticism and entertaining narration, and interesting illustrations of the trained classicist's method applied to modern themes. The four or five addresses on such topics as "Humanism in Education" and "Recent Tendencies in Classical Studies" exhibit the classicist pleading *pro domo* with a temperance and self-restraint which are perhaps more persuasive than the flamboyant oratory to which we are accustomed in this matter. We shall not soon receive from any living scholar so rich and varied a volume as this.

Dr. Jane Harrison needs no introduction, being well known to scholars by her "Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion," and her "Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens." The latter, a discursive commentary on the first book of Pausanias and *vade mecum* of the tourist in Athens, has for some time been out of print and has been largely superseded by Frazer's monumental work or, as a handbook, by Prof. Ernest Gardner's "Ancient Athens." Instead of republishing her earlier work, Miss Harrison now puts forth her own, or rather Dr. Dörpfeld's, views of Athenian topography in the form of a commentary on the famous fifteenth chapter of the second book of Thucydides; "Primitive Athens as Described by Thucydides" (G. P. Putnam's Sons). Miss Harrison tells her story well, and, under the restraining influence of Thucydides, with something less of mythological digression than the gossipy companionship of Pausanias provoked. Starting from the tourist's first impression of the remains of Periclean Athens and his divination that there was something behind it, she presents a vivid and readable description of the discovery and conjectural restoration by the scholarship of the past twenty years of pre-Persian, pre-Peisistratean, and Mycenæan Athens. Things are not really quite so simple and certain as they appear to Miss Harrison's loyal enthusiasm for Dr. Dörpfeld's theories. But the points in controversy are too familiar to specialists and too remote from the interests of the general reader for further discussion here. As she herself observes of Athenian society, the mention of the "Enneakrounos Episode" is the signal either for heated debate or embarrassed silence. But there is much that is not controversial. The contents of the Acropolis museum, the snakes, the blue lions, the bluebeards, the calf-carriers, and the archaic maidens which she seems to prefer to the chill perfection of Periclean art; the story of the excavations which restored them to the light and revealed the original shape of the ridge; the account of Dr. Dörpfeld's discovery of Enneakrounos and the precinct which he identifies with Dionysos-in-the-marshes; the history of the Acropolis itself from the earliest remains of the Pelasgic or "Pelargic" walls of "Storkfort" and the "Strong home of Erechtheus" to the vast substructions of the Parthenon and the final levelling up of the southern slope to the plateau enclosed by the wall of Cimon—all this and much more is made perfectly clear to the least archæological of readers by Miss Harrison's maps, illustrations, and lucid text. Whatever our esoteric views about the construing of Thucydides, the position of the Agora, Pericles's original intentions concerning the Erechtheion, the meaning and site of the "more ancient Dionysia," or the identity of Enneakrounos and Callirrhoë, we can recommend to the student or tourist no better introduction to the whole subject than this.

In "The Andes and the Amazon; Life and Travel in Peru" (Charles Scribner's Sons), C. Reginald Enock has given us an excellent book of travel. Every student of Spanish America owes him a debt of gratitude, for he has made a study of modern Peru such as no other foreigner has ever attempted. The book does not aim to discuss historical antecedents, but is confined to an analysis of actual conditions. In his wanderings the author leads us into the remote regions of the Amazon valley, as well as the less frequented portions of the Pacific slope. Wherever he goes he gives us an excellent pen picture of things as they are. Mr. Enock's presentation of facts is so much more suggestive than his judgment on these facts that he might better have confined himself exclusively to description. His generalizations give evidence of many British prejudices; they also indicate a lack of preparatory scientific training, an inability to estimate the relative value of facts, a tendency to emphasize unimportant details. Like most writers on South America, he has felt called upon to consider the larger problems involved in the relations of the Latin American republics toward one another, and toward the United States. As soon as he enters the broader field of international politics he loses his grasp of the subject. His suggestion, for instance, in the concluding chapter, that the failure to develop a consolidated South America is due to the desire for the multiplication of presidential and other elective and official posts, shows a failure to understand the political and economic conditions which have determined the present grouping of these countries. His plan of unification is, to say the least, fantastic; he would unite Peru, Chili, and Bolivia, with a common capital on the high plateau of Titicaca. Fortunately, it is only in the preface and in the last chapter that the author indulges in these generalizations, and it would be unfair to give them too much prominence. The body of the book is useful to students, and enlightening to the general public. The value of the work is increased by a map, four colored plates, and fifty-eight other illustrations.

To compete with Parkman, either in literary form or in solidity of subject mat-

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ter, is a hard task for any historian. Dr. Elroy M. Avery has had this difficulty to face in the fourth volume of his "History of the United States" (Cleveland: Burrows Bros. Co.), covering the period of the Seven Years' War and Pontiac's conspiracy. So far as statements of fact go, the volume bears scrutiny extremely well. Dr. Avery has evidently worked over the more accessible printed material, including much that has been published since Parkman wrote, at first hand and with painstaking care. The proportions, too, are commendable. As for the illustrations, they are beyond all praise. It would be gratifying if we could add that the author had risen with equal success to the literary opportunities of his dramatic theme; but we cannot. On the contrary, the volume contains some of the poorest writing which this ambitious work has thus far exhibited. Trivial and inelegant expressions, unrefined illustrations and comparisons, and a humor not much above that of a comic "Sunday supplement," disfigure quite too many passages; while the attempt to avoid actual repetition of some of Parkman's telling phrases is only weakly successful. Informing, and as a whole readable, as the book is, one wonders whether, after all, Dr. Avery takes his history seriously; whether he does not think that sarcasm is the same thing as criticism, or that feeble jokes are the mark of a light touch. We cannot but think that the publishers, who are lavishing time and money on this noble piece of bookmaking, should see to it that subsequent volumes receive careful literary revision. If, in addition, they will employ a proofreader who knows how to punctuate, they will eliminate a source of further annoyance.

The story of Doniphan's expedition to Mexico in 1846 has disappeared from the school books, along with the story of Tromp, the Dutch admiral, who put a broom at masthead to indicate that he had swept the English Channel. But William Elsey Connelley of Topeka, Kan., is determined that Col. Doniphan's now almost forgotten exploits shall again be made known, and he has edited and published, at his own expense, with many notes and much explanatory matter, the narrative by John T. Hughes, a member of the expedition. This account was first printed in 1848. Doniphan commanded a regiment of Missouri volunteers, a part of Col. Stephen W. Kearny's little force, which, assembling at Fort Leavenworth, began its march to Santa Fé, in June, 1846. From Santa Fé Doniphan was sent southward, through Chihuahua to the city of the same name. He fought and overcame the Mexicans at Brazito and at Sacramento, and then went on his conquering way towards the mouth of the Rio Grande, where the regiment, now 700 strong, embarked on a vessel for New Orleans. This place they reached on June 15, a year after the departure from Fort Leavenworth. On land the regiment had marched a distance of 3,500 miles. The total losses were less than 100 men. Mr. Connelley has been tireless in his pursuit of information relating to the expedition, and the notes concerning officers and men are especially voluminous. He intimates that the authorities at Washington refused access to the papers which should have shown definitely whether the Mexican Governor, Armijo, was bribed by James Magoffin, representing the American government, to make no resistance to the march of the invaders upon Santa Fé. Congress is said to have appropriated $50,000 to reimburse Magoffin; and President Taylor's secretary of war, Crawford, is said to have persuaded Magoffin to accept $30,000. Despite a constant tendency towards diffuseness and superlatives and a monotony of style in the Hughes narrative, as unvarying as the plains themselves, the book possesses a positive value as material from which history is written.

"The Ogden Family in America," by the late William Ogden Wheeler (J. B. Lippincott Co.), covers only the Elizabethtown branch—the descendants of "Good Old John Ogden." The Connecticut branch, with a common English ancestry (dimly made out), is omitted. It has been a prolific stock, some 4,600 descendants of the first emigrant (1640) being here tabulated. We find one family, in the ninth generation, with sixteen children — President Roosevelt, please take notice!

The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education has just issued its Bulletin No. 5, consisting of the first part of the proceedings of the annual meeting held in Chicago. Among the addresses printed are those of W. B. Prescott, secretary of the Supplemental Trade Education Commission of the International Typographical Union; of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, at that time president of the society; and of President C. W. Eliot of Harvard. The apprenticeship system of the New York Central Lines is treated by J. F. Deems, the general superintendent of motive power, and by C. W. Cross, the superintendent of apprentices. The coöperation between the University of Cincinnati and some of the manufacturers of that city is the subject of the paper by Prof. H. Schneider, dean of the College of Engineering.

The extraordinary literary activity of the Boston ministers of the eighteenth century is the subject of the annual address to the Bostonian Society, printed in the Proceedings, by its president, James F. Hunnewell. Cotton Mather, he said, published 382 works, the titles of which are given by his son Samuel. Most of them were small, and of about a third there are no known copies. The works of his father, Increase, number at least 136. Out of the sixty-one ministers who succeeded them, thirty-five were the authors of 557 publications. Though subjects of general interest and public affairs were frequently treated, most of the books and pamphlets were on religion. A number were sermons preached to condemned criminals before execution.

In a recent number of the *Archiv für das Studium der Neueren Sprachen und Literaturen*, Prof. John C. Ransmeier of Tulane University has a careful paper on the influence exerted upon Heine by Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" and "Tristram Shandy." Beginning with Heine's own critical observations on Sterne—among which there is the dictum: "Laurence Sterne shows himself to the public entirely stripped; Jean Paul has only holes in his trousers"—Prof. Ransmeier proceeds to a detailed analysis of descriptions, episodes, characters, and stylistic peculiarities of the "Harzreise," the "Buch Le Grand," and the "Bäder von Lucca," containing elements of Sterne's humor and literary manner. The frequency and closeness of parallels between the two authors, thus brought to light, are indeed remarkable. Fortunately, Professor Ransmeier avoids the mistake of making out Heine a mere copyist of his master; all the more forcible is the proof of the inner affinity connecting him with his predecessor.

A singular fate has followed the efforts of the Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler to publish a history of the German book trade. Friedrich Kapp, who undertook the task in 1876, died in 1884, before the first volume had yet been completed. Dr. Adolf Koch, who took up the work, was obliged to withdraw in 1890; his successor, F. Hermann Meyer, died in 1892; Dr. Oskar von Hase gave up in 1905; and the work fell to his collaborator, Dr. Johann Goldfriedrich. And now, twenty-two years after the publication of the first volume, the second appears; the third and the fourth are expected before the end of the present year. The volume before us covers the period from the end of the Thirty Years' War to about the year 1764. Among the topics treated are the development of the periodical press and of trade bibliography, piracy as a defence against inflated prices, censorship, and the beginnings of the commission houses. (Leipzig: Verlag des Börsenvereins.).

Of the "Enzyklopädisches Handbuch der Pädagogik," edited by Prof. W. Rein of Jena, and published by Beyer & Söhne, Langensalza, two further volumes have appeared: III., from Französicher Unterricht to Handelshochschulen, and IV., from Handelsschüler to Klassenobersten. Special features of this work are the articles on the schools of foreign peoples, and the biographies of great educators.

W. Wendebourg, in his "Draussen und Daheim" (Hannover: C. Wendebourg), publishes a new collection of lyrics with an undercurrent of Christian sentiment. Home, memories of youth, and kindred topics occupy his attention.

Prof. Ernst Troltsch of Heidelberg, in his now famous address delivered at the Congress of Historians in Stuttgart in 1906, maintained that Luther properly belongs to the Middle Ages, and that his work is not the beginning of modern thought and life. The latest and probably ablest reply is furnished by the Halle professor of church history, Dr. Fr. Loofs, in his brochure, "Luthers Stellung zum Mittelalter und zur Neuzeit," published by E. Strien, Halle. Dr. Loofs ascribes to Luther the beginnings of the leading factors and forces of modern life.

The "Geschichte des neutestamentlichen Kanons," by Dr. Johannes Leipoldt, of the University of Halle, has now been completed by the publication of the second volume, entitled "Mittelalter und Neuzeit" (Leipzig: Hinrichs). The special value of the work lies in the fact that it follows the fate of the canon through those centuries which are usually ignored by other and even larger works on the subject, such as those by Zahn and Jülicher, which confine themselves to the earliest centuries.

The question whether the results of modern Biblical research should be applied to the religious instruction of youth, is answered in the affirmative, yet with some

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caution, by Pastor K. Thimme, in a small book entitled "Welcher Einfluss gebührt der neueren Bibelauffassung in der Volksschule?" (Leipzig: Hahn). Two other brochures on religious instruction are "Die Reform des Religionsunterrichtes in der Volksschule" (Leipzig: Klinkhardt), by Dr. Johann Dietterle; and "Religionsunterricht oder Moralunterricht?" by Prof. K. Voight.

The "Palästinajahrbuch" of the German Archæological Institute in Jerusalem appears in its third annual volume, edited by the leader of the school, Prof. G. Dalman, and published by E. S. Mittler & Sohn, Berlin. The *pièce de résistance* is the study of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, by the editor himself. He argues that the tradition which makes this church the site of Christ's burial and resurrection is correct—a position at variance with that generally entertained by modern scholars. Other papers treat of Jerusalem in the times of the crusades, and the economic condition of the desert of Judæa.

The series of scholarly investigations of the Papal Syllabus and Encyclical, which the *Internationale Wochenschrift* of Berlin has been publishing, is brought to a conclusion by two essays by Prof. A. Harnack and Prof. F. Paulsen of the University of Berlin. The whole series will probably be issued in book form.

The brochure of Prof. Gottfried Hoberg of the Catholic theological faculty of the University of Freiburg-im-B., "Über die Pentateuchfrage," reflects the convictions of the best of Catholic scholarship on the Pentateuchal problem. The sub-title declares that this investigation has been made with special reference to the decision of the Papal Commission, in 1906, in which the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch as a whole is asserted, but not to the exclusion of post-Mosaic portions.

The Catholic professor of history in the University of Strassburg, Dr. Martin Spahn, has published in large editions a brochure called "Der Kampf um die Schule in Frankreich und Deutschland" (Munich: J. Kösel), in which the Catholic claim to the control of the religious instruction in public schools is defended.

Librarians are always trying to reduce the circulation of cheap and trivial fiction, and to stimulate the reading of the more solid books, in this and other classes. To this end, the following plan is described in the Annual Report of the Free Public Library of East Orange, N. J., just issued:

To assist persons who are not familiar with many writers to a wider knowledge of fiction that would please them, two lists of novels have been printed. List I. is pasted inside the cover of such writers as never need advertising, for they are recommended by their admirers. Among these writers are E. P. Roe, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Wister, translator, and others. Not a book is placed on List I. that would prove disappointing, and nearly all are by authors who have many other favorites to their credit. Another copy of the list is placed between the pages of the book to be kept by the borrower. In this way a person who needs a suggestion finds it in the list, and the list does not go to persons who have a wide knowledge of writers and prefer to choose for themselves.

List II. includes writers who also make the story paramount to the literary style, who are also favorites, but whose stories are a little heavier and add to these characteristics a charm in the telling, an insight into motive and life that give an added zest to the pleasure of the reader. A copy of List II. is therefore similarly placed in every book mentioned on List I., and in other books by the same authors. Books mentioned on the lists are bought to meet demand.

The first list contains books by Barr, Brush, Burnham, Burnett, Davis, Fothergill, Fox, Hornung, Johnston, King, Lynde, McClelland, McCutcheon, Mulock, Westcott, Wister, and Woolson. The second list, books by Allen, Barrie, Besant, Blackmore, Churchill, Crawford, Crockett, Ford, Fox, Frothingham, Glasgow, Goodwin, Greene, Hope, Mason, Merriman, Mitchell, Parker, Smith, Tarkington, Ward, and Weyman. Even List II. does not strike one as a dose of very heavy fiction.

A plan for promoting the efficiency of small libraries is outlined in a report presented at the last meeting of the California Library Association. The plan is that all libraries too poor to employ expert librarians shall arrange themselves into convenient groups and jointly engage an expert who shall divide his time and labor according to the needs of each, or according to the share contributed to his salary. Thus in a group of half a dozen small libraries, each could have the entire attention and service of the superintendent for a period long enough to enable him to put the annual accessions in order and to organize and direct the general policy of the library. The plan is, in short, to do for the isolated village library what the branch system with a common head is doing for the great city libraries.

The committee of the New York Association on Library Institutions has arranged to hold thirty-two meetings in various parts of the State this month. All the libraries of the State (outside of Greater New York) have been divided into groups averaging about fifteen libraries to a group; and at the most accessible library in each group, neighboring librarians and trustees are invited to assemble.

A committee of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, of which the general secretary, the Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees of High Bridge, N. J., is chairman, is endeavoring to collect the facts with regard to the early forms of the Phi Beta Kappa medal or key. The form of the original medal of the William and Mary Chapter is well known. The earliest one known as yet to the committee, belonging to a Harvard member, is now in the Harvard library, and was the property of Benjamin Pickman of the class of 1784. The earliest medals bore three stars and the date of the original organization, December 5, 1776. For a time the date of the Harvard chapter, September 5, 1781, was used by its members, but the original date was afterward restored. But the number of stars was increased, the key form came into use, and other changes were adopted. The committee desires to learn the facts as to the evolution of the medal, with a view to recommending to the United Chapters a form that shall on adoption become the standard. Those in possession of early medals, say those made before 1860, will confer a favor by sending a description of them to the chairman of the committee. This will be acknowledged and the sender receive a copy of the report of the Ninth Triennial Council, held in Williamsburg, Va., September 11 and 12, 1907.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church in this city, died April 29. He was born in 1827, the son of John A. Dix, at one time Governor of New York. He graduated from Columbia and the General Theological Seminary; he became connected with Trinity parish in 1855, and since 1862 he had been rector. Among his writings are "Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical," "Lectures on the Calling of a Christian Woman," "Memoirs of John A. Dix," "Gospel and Philosophy," "The Sacramental System," "The Seven Deadly Sins," "Lectures on the First Prayer Book of Edward VI.," "The Two Estates—Wedded in the Lord, Single for the Kingdom of Heaven's Sake," "History of Trinity Church," "Expositions of the Epistle to the Romans, Epistles to the Galatians and Colossians," "Lectures on Pantheism," "Lectures on the Authority of the Church," "Good Friday Addresses," "Memoirs of Mother Harriet, Founder of the Sisterhood of St. Mary," "Three Guardians of Supernatural Religion," and "History of the Parish of Trinity Church."

Albert Stickney, a lawyer of this city, died May 4. He was born in Boston in 1839, was graduated from Harvard in 1859, and from the Harvard Law School in 1862. After service in the civil war he practised in this city. Among his books are: "The Lawyer and His Clients," "A True Republic," "Democratic Government: a Study of Politics," "The Political Problem," "The Transvaal Outlook" (1900); and "Organized Democracy" (1906).

The death is announced of Miss Winifred Mary Wyse, who is remembered as the editor of the works of her father, Sir Thomas Wyse, British minister at Athens from 1849 to 1862. After his death Miss Wyse published his "Travels in the Peloponnesus and Impressions of Greece," and later his "Notes on Education Reform in Ireland."

Professor Gustav Adolf Fricke, of the University of Leipzig, recently died at the age of eighty-five. He was a member of the theological faculty, and was the founder of the National Gustav Adolf Verein. For some years he had ceased to lecture, and had discontinued his literary work, which in former decades had been prolific. Among his works are "Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte," "Metaphysik und Dogmatik," "Briefe und Reden," and "Ist Gott persönlich?"

PROFESSOR HILPRECHT'S DEFENCE.

The So-Called Peters-Hilprecht Controversy. Part i.: Proceedings of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to Act as a Court of Inquiry. Part ii.: Supplemental Documents, Evidence, and Statement. Submitted to the Public by H. V. Hilprecht. Philadelphia: A. J. Holman & Co.

As a result of the official investigation of the Hilprecht case we have at last a volume of 350 odd pages. Charges against Professor Hilprecht's integrity were made by other Assyriologists three years ago. They consisted at first in the statement that Hilprecht had published as objects found

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in the Nippur "Temple Library" objects which were not found "in what Hilprecht himself described as the Temple Library." The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania appointed a committee to investigate these charges, and Hilprecht's accusers were invited to appear before it. These accusers (who wished to be known as witnesses rather than as accusers) were all well known and highly respected scholars. The method of examination to which these gentlemen had to submit in order to get their evidence before the committee was not such as to improve Hilprecht's case. A skilful lawyer was employed to question them, and under his examination these eminent scholars were made to appear as incapable witnesses. Their testimony as to the inference which had been drawn and would naturally be drawn by the readers of Hilprecht's books was set at naught and their own scholarship was deftly impugned. The fact that Hilprecht did not expressly state what readers were left to infer (and many readers had inferred) was regarded by the committee as wholly exculpatory, and they promptly acquitted him of the charge of literary dishonesty, as well as of the charge (subsequently made) of misappropriating property belonging to the university. They also acquitted him of the "charge that what was found at Nippur has no just claim to be called a Temple Library."

The evidence is now before the public. It appears that, as stated by the accusers, the important tablets known as the Astronomical, the Noorian Multiplication, and the Lushtamar tablets, with which Hilprecht had operated in establishing the existence of the "Temple Library," had all been purchased years before the fourth expedition (whose finds were particularly exploited by Hilprecht) had even started out. The famous "Astronomical tablet from the (Nippur) Temple Library" was not found at Nippur at all, but had been bought eleven years before from a dealer in antiquities whose specimens came, as far as is known, from other places. There is no evidence that this tablet ever was in Nippur. There are two multiplication tablets. One of them had been found at Nippur, not by Professor Hilprecht, but by Dr. John P. Peters, ten or eleven years before, though not, in Dr. Peters's judgment, in that part of the city where Hilprecht had located the temple. This tablet, however, actually came from Nippur, and, according to Hilprecht, from the site of the second temple library. The other tablet had been purchased by Mr. Noorian in 1889, eleven years before the discovery of the Temple Library, and there is no proof that it ever came from Nippur. The Lushtamar letter tablet had also been purchased (by Hilprecht himself, but not at Nippur) in 1889. There is no evidence that it did or that it did not come from Nippur. It may well have come from there, but without explanation it may not well be referred to as if it had been found in a place where it was not found.

In sum, then, certain tablets exploited as proof of a Temple Library at Nippur were not discovered and dug up at Nippur by Hilprecht or by any member of the fourth expedition. They were bought, not excavated, and came from no one knows where. Yet Hilprecht's own statements in his published works give the impression that the most important tablets were excavated at Nippur by his own "fourth expedition," and that they constituted part of the finds of that expedition. Indisputable evidence was given before the committee that this was the impression received, not only by Hilprecht's accusers, but also by disinterested foreign readers of his publications.

Hilprecht now states that he never intended to convey any such impression (p. 207), but that he treated these tablets in his publications as having really come from Nippur because he really and truly believed that they originally belonged there. He denies that he ever intended to claim them as part of his own finds. And it is true that if one goes to Philadelphia and gets permission to examine the tablets one will find out the provenance of the tablets by inspecting the labels. Even if one followed up a cue given in one of Hilprecht's own publications, it would be possible for a scholar to ferret out the truth. But it must be remembered that this publication was meant less for scholars than for the public, and the ugly fact remains that the general public's general opinion on reading Hilprecht's book could not be other than that the tablets were discovered by or through him at Nippur, and in themselves formed the base of his claim that he had discovered a Temple Library.

No blame attaches to Hilprecht or to any one else for acquiring tablets by purchase or for believing that tablets thus purchased came from Nippur. That a library "in the sense of a collection of writings" existed at Nippur, is certain. The point is, does a previous purchase of tablets at Bagdad or Hillah justify one in conveying to general readers the impression that the tablets thus obtained had been discovered by himself at Nippur? Decidedly not. Hilprecht still insists that it is customary to purchase antiquities from thieves and locate their provenance to the best of the purchaser's ability. But it is also customary to refrain from describing them in such a way as to lead one to suppose that these antiquities were excavated by the purchaser.

The Committee of Sixteen, which has figured in this investigation, was, or is, if it has not disbanded, a self-appointed band of Orientalists, who were moved to ask Hilprecht for "a full and frank statement of the facts." In reply Hilprecht has given in this volume an answer as full as was desired, and probably as fair as he could make it. He admits that he has "perhaps not unjustly" been censured for giving undue prominence to the results of the Philadelphia expeditions. This seems tantamount to admitting that he has unduly glorified himself. The truth appears to be that Hilprecht is an able and brilliant scholar, misled in the first instance by a natural vanity and not guiltless of having attempted to make his discoveries, in contrast with those of his modest predecessors, more imposing than they actually were. In this particular Hilprecht will, we regret to say, still stand condemned by all unprejudiced scholars.

The charge that he misappropriated property belonging to his own university, would, from the evidence published in this book, appear to fall to the ground. The authorities of the university, in their supplementary "Findings of the Board of Trustees," expressly say that he was entitled to certain objects as souvenirs of the expedition. Yet in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of April 30 William H. Furness, 3d, secretary of the Board of Managers of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, 1904-1905, explains why he and the president and four other members of the board resigned on February 23, 1905. Mr. Furness says that in the winter of 1903-1904 "certain articles of more than usual value entered as above [duty free, as property of the museum] were removed from the museum by Dr. Hilprecht. One of these was a "fragmentary boundary stone," which had "remained in the museum for five years, with no other understanding than that it was museum property." Mr. Furness adds:

> It was then packed up and taken away, solely on Dr. Hilprecht's order, and retained in his possession and claimed by him as personal property when questioned by the museum authorities.

The third charge, from which the committee of his trustees absolves him, "that what was found at Nippur has no just claim to be called a Temple Library," this committee had no competence to pass upon. Nor is any one save an Assyriologist competent to decide this question, and no Assyriologist who valued the weight of his own verdict would pretend to say whether there was at Nippur a Temple Library or not until he knew the contents of the thousands of tablets found there. This is no matter for a "charge." It is a scientific question, to be answered only after an examination of the tablets still unexamined, or examined only by Hilprecht himself. As to this point, Hilprecht avers, and he offers the signed statement of the Director of the Imperial Ottoman Museum in corroboration of the fact, that he has personally examined all the tablets excavated by the fourth expedition in 1901. Unless one is willing on general principles to stigmatize Professor Hilprecht as a liar and Dr. Hamdy Bey as his accomplice, this averment must stand. And further, the asseveration of Hilprecht that he bought the Lushtamar tablet on April 18, 1889, cannot in decency be questioned after his perfectly reasonable explanation as given on page 310 of this book.

In short, we believe that Professor Hilprecht has deliberately misrepresented many of the facts in regard to the finds of the fourth expedition to Nippur, and Dr. Furness's letter shows that in this last volume no mention is made of other facts likely to place Hilprecht's conduct in a less favorable light than that cast upon it by the findings of the trustees. But we believe, on the other hand, that not all the charges against Professor Hilprecht have been sustained, and it must not be forgotten that, whether sustained or not, these charges do not impair the value of the great mass of tablets known to have come from Nippur, and now in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania. For there still remains in Philadelphia a noble monument of enterprise and skill, a collection of tablets which, whether they ever made a Temple Library or not, are of priceless worth. From what is known of them, they are likely to prove a collection of literary as well as scientific value. Whatever doubt exists as to whether Hilprecht was right in anticipating further examination and dub-

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bing the collection a Temple Library on the strength of tablets only presumed to have come from Nippur, the inscriptions actually found there constitute in themselves an inestimable treasure. What the contents may be can only be surmised, but the few specimens seen by other scholars (not to speak of Hilprecht's own estimate) make it probable that the collection is one well worthy to be called a library. The notorious tablets purchased were few. Those dug up at Nippur number over twenty thousand.

CURRENT FICTION.

The Bond. By Neith Boyce. New York: Duffield & Co.

Rather the favorite theme, during the past decade or two, with our urban novelists, has been the "artistic temperament" in more or less discomfiting contact with a crass world. It would be interesting to know how much real appetite the novel-reading public continues to have for this kind of thing. Not a great deal, probably, so far as its masculine portion is concerned; but then its masculine portion is relatively inconsiderable. Is it a sign of the feminization of our popular literature that it should give such earnest attention to the intellectual fribbles and emotional "hoboes" who may be observed in any great city hanging picturesquely upon the skirts of Art? Or is there more pure romance, a finer distillation of human nature, in the experience and the temperament of the young painter or sculptor than in his contemporary the young grocer or stock-broker? Or is it merely that the writer is naturally more interested in his fellow artist than in other species of fellow-man? The author of "The Bond" has resisted some of the more obvious lures of her theme. She has not represented her painters and sculptors as producing annual masterpieces, nor has she cultivated the patter of the studio for its own sake. Rather she seems to have chosen two possessors of "the temperament" as protagonists in her little drama of matrimony because their ingeniousness and emotional intensity make sharp and patent that warfare of sex which, in the case, say, of the broker and brokeress, is fated to smoulder under a surface of dull accommodation.

Our special correspondent at the front does her work faithfully and discerningly, and her story rings true. Her young painter is not a mere arrangement in beard and blouse, but very much a human being. At thirty he is recently married to a charming woman somewhat his junior. The terms upon which they embrace matrimony are sufficiently modern. They are to live together, when the spirit moves, in a flat. His studio is in another quarter, and she retains her "bachelor" apartments in a third; children are of course out of the question. No arrangement could be more flexible, none more likely to free wedlock outright of its remotest suggestion of bondage. Yet bondage there is, how subtle, how strong—how increasingly strong as time passes—it is the story-teller's purpose to reveal. The passion upon which their union is founded is reinforced by liking and interest, but for a long time, neither man nor woman is conscious of the existence of a deeper spiritual bond between them. The realization of it comes first to the woman in connection with the experience of her unwished-for maternity. Later, the jealousy and misunderstanding on both sides, which superficially threaten the stability of their legal relation, serve only to bring home to them the irrefragable nature of their spiritual bond. They do not like each other in all ways, they quarrel a good deal over petty matters, as we are permitted to suppose they will do to the end of the chapter. For the signal fact about the book is that the writer does not work her pair of characters up to a climax of antagonism and so to a plane of absolute understanding and flawless union. The elements of conflict between them are constant; and we are wisely left with a vision of them, in one of their moods of temporary reconcilement, "silent for a time, cheek to cheek, looking into the fire. . . . Each of them was seeing, perhaps, their past together, and its many memories. Each of them was silent before the future."

The Unlucky Family. By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

This is very different from the stories for which Mrs. de la Pasture has recently become well-known in America—stories of pleasant and rather old-fashioned sentiment. Here is a domestic extravaganza as absurd, if not quite so humorous, as "The Peterkin Family" or "Rudder Grange." Its pictures are superior to our own of the same type. The principal characters belong to a middle-class family suddenly promoted from the suburban villa to the responsibilities of a luxurious country house, with dukes and admirals and mayors as calling neighbors, and a deliciously inadequate congeries of shiftless or bullying servants in the background. The unluckiness of the Chubb family is of the pleasing and painless kind experienced by Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine. The series of ridiculous contretemps involved have the kind of virtual plausibility which distinguishes good nonsense from mere inanity. But it may be guessed that the broad adventures of the Chubb family at Finch Hall will appear flat to such good Americans as see no humor in *Punch*.

The City of Delight. By Elizabeth Miller. *Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.*

The plan of this "Love Drama of the Siege and Fall of Jerusalem" is a good one, the story interesting, the setting admirably chosen. From Ascalon in the year 69 goes forth with father and attendants a Jewish maiden to meet in Jerusalem the husband whom she has not seen since they were married in childhood. He is of the Maccabees, and means to make Judæa his; she, a beautiful girl and an ardent patriot. She sets out with solemn rejoicing, bearing a rich dowry which is to be part of the corner-stone of a new Israel. Pestilence and thieves overtake the travellers; sorrowing and poor, the survivors reach Jerusalem as Titus is bringing up his legionaries to the walls. Treachery and lies spread nets about the feet of Laodice, and long keep apart her and the husband, who have met on the pilgrimage, and loved, in a not very plausibly maintained ignorance of each other's identity. The siege and fall of the city roar suitably around the love story, and there is rather vivid picturing of the tumultuous period; the conflict of nationalities, the striving of sects, the voices of true prophets and false uplifted on the walls.

If the execution were only as good as the design! Even as it is, the glint of historic interest gives the book a welcome dignity. The wording suffers sadly from that lack of training which expresses itself, now preciously, now inadequately, running away from the simple in both directions. Thus we have "the splendid benevolence of the untroubled day," and yet, "they say she got to trifling with magic and prowling about the temples to see if the gods came true." "Unthoughted" gives pause, and "Pfui" and "Pouf" hardly heighten local color in mouths of Greek and Cyprian.

The Vigil. By Harold Begbie. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

If it were not for the heroic figure of Tom Shorder, "Champagne" Shorder, the net impression of the book would be of a clever inconclusiveness. A writer born under Dickens and nurtured under Mrs. Humphry Ward is laboring under some disadvantage; one must not be surprised to find him presenting a Mrs. Gamp and a Robert Elsmere cheek by jowl; here a nip of home-brewed humor, and there a slice of evangelical romance. The problem involved is one of perennial concern to religious minds, but incapable, perhaps, of really fresh treatment.

The young clergyman at whose struggles and final triumph we are invited intimately to assist is not of a particularly engaging type. After taking orders, he has found himself disqualified by intellectual doubt from officiating as a priest of the English Church. He spends some years as a lay-worker in the London slums. Working with him is a woman of his own age whom he has known from childhood, and who has, in effect, devoted her life and her wealth to his service. She loves him deeply, and makes no secret of it; but he is too much wrapped up in his day's task and his spiritual egoism to think of her except as a friend upon whom he can absolutely rely. Presently a revulsion of feeling carries him back to the fold, and he becomes a vicar of a godless town on the western coast of England, where he begins with enthusiasm to preach his gospel of culture and churchmanship. The woman follows him, and what with his personal charm and zeal and her money and zeal, he quickly impresses himself and his views upon the community. After a time he wakes sufficiently from his self-absorption to realize that he loves the woman and that she loves him—an awful state of things, since he has taken the vow of celibacy. He goes through the customary selfish throes of the enthusiast of his type, and decides that he must sacrifice his love. She realizes that he is doing this in the name of the Church and not of God, but he fails to see the difference. A series of violent incidents eventually rouse him to a sense of his Christlessness; and he becomes, in place of the cultivated and intellectual conserver of churchly observance, a voice calling sinners to repentance. His view of celibacy is, of course, laid aside. The trouble with

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the whole affair is that the man is a weakling; and not all his creator can say in praise of him is able to disguise the fact. Also the woman is a prig, with a horrid habit of being right. Several of the minor figures, on the other hand, possess a good deal of vitality, especially certain rustics, male and female, worthy to keep alive the memory of Tabitha Bramble and Mrs. Poyser. But the one figure, as we say, which makes the book remarkable, is that of Shorder; the irresponsible, boisterous, mocking giant whom one compares in fancy with no other hero whatever, so instant is the impression of the man's power. Everything he says, everything he does, is himself; the writer must have recorded him in a frame of mind very different from that in which he set down the air-drawn agonies of his vicar.

Rambling Recollections. By Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. 2 vols. New York: The Macmillan Co. $7.50 net.

Seldom can a book have borne a more accurate title. Sir Henry gives an outline of his diplomatic and Parliamentary career; throws in a few notes of travel with some sidelights on the political history of his time; but his main interest is personal, and he ambles gently on from man to man that he has known. He aims to be exact, and this accounts for a deal of useless genealogical lumber in his volumes. His desire is plainly to be just: it is the essential character that he would render; but it is the picturesque and the racy that most caught his eye and remain in his memory. Hence the extraordinary number of anecdotes and good sayings which Sir Henry records. Many of them are old, not all of the new ones are worth printing, but the entire mass makes pleasant fireside gossip for an hour or two.

At least one serious purpose the author has in mind. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff was a member of the famous Fourth Party, which comprised Randolph Churchill and Arthur Balfour. It appears that some friends of the latter think that his later dignities require a repudiation of his early connection with those haphazard and impudent skirmishers of politics. Accordingly, they have put it about that Mr. Balfour really was never in sympathy with the irregularities and effronteries of the Fourth Party. They represent him as rather annexed than assenting. But Sir Henry destroys this legend in the making. Besides the well-known photograph of Mr. Balfour lounging at ease on the bench where the Fourth Party sat, there are letters. Some of them are quoted. Late in 1880, Mr. Balfour wrote to Wolff:

> You accuse me of two things—dining in ——'s society and repudiating the Fourth Party. I deny both charges. . . As to the Fourth Party I did not repudiate it. I denied its existence, which is a very different thing If there is a Fourth Party, and in so far as there is one, *I* am a member of it.

Thus does Sir Henry refuse to allow Mr. Balfour to "divest himself of his past."

But the stories are the thing in these 800 pages, and the reviewer can but define by an example. In the way of a *mot*, take this of Kinglake's, uttered of a widow who professed herself insulted by a young man's advances. The latter asked what she would probably do. "Beware! she will pursue you through life with her unrelenting gratitude!" Hayward makes frequent appearances in the "Recollections." Once he was come up with:

> At a time when I was frequenting the Athenæum a good deal, a Cingalese gentleman, who had come to England to read for the bar, was recommended by Sir Roderick Murchison to all his acquaintances. One day, finding him alone, Mr. Hayward and I invited him to our table. Mr. Hayward wished to instruct him as to the constitution of English society, and said, "You will find in England that men of distinction, who belong neither to the aristocracy nor to the richer classes, but have made a mark, either in literature or by their conversational powers, are always received in great houses on a footing of perfect equality. You never go to a great house but you will see some distinguished literary man received as one of the most highly honored guests."
> The Cingalese said, very naïvely, "But are these not called sycophants?"
> There was complete silence.

Science.

Handbook of the Trees of the Northern United States of America and Canada. By Romeyn Beck Hough, New York: Harper & Bros. $8.

Our Trees and How to Know Them. By A. T. Emerson and C. M. Weed, Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.

Everybody is beginning to realize that city trees pay for themselves over and over again, in health and pleasure for all; but at the outset, it seems different with the trees in the country, particularly in a new country like ours, where the settler's first duty is to clear ground for his home. Now, however, that enough ground has finally been cleared, the slaughter of the trees should be stopped, and give way to their wise use. It is of the highest importance therefore, at this critical period to acquaint thoughtful citizens with the constituents of our forests. Among the more interesting facts respecting trees are their distribution, their manner of growth, and their products. When to these we add relationship and name, we have outlined the basis on which useful tree-manuals are constructed. Nowadays, a great part of this important information can be given by pictures, often in the form of photographic reproductions.

The two volumes before us supply about all the requisite pictorial information necessary for "matching patterns," that is, for identifying the more common trees at any season of the year. From the mere text of our manuals, it is not easy, in all cases, to determine the name of a tree in midwinter; many trees cannot be readily identified even in the height of summer, when in full foliage; for the evidence of fruit and seed as well as of leaves may be required. The volume by Emerson and Weed is of a more popular type than that by Hough. It offers admirable photographs of the winter conditions of our trees, and also of the foliage in summer or autumn, and of the flowers in their season. The text, which is pleasantly written, gives a good amount of forest lore, and of facts relative to the range of the species, together with a sprinkling of fairly selected verse.

Mr. Hough's treatise is equally well illustrated, but is more distinctly intended for students. In addition to photographs similar to those in the other work, Mr. Hough presents us with figures of the bark, and, here and there, also cross-sections of the wood, magnified. He has, besides, maps showing the geographical distribution, and, from acknowledged authorities he has taken important data as to the properties of the more useful woods. He comes to his work well prepared: from his father who was one of the pioneers in exciting interest in forestry in the United States, he inherited an enthusiastic love of the subject; and for years he has been actively engaged in obtaining material for an exhaustive presentation of sections of our North American woods. In this vast undertaking his valuable services are highly appreciated both here and in Europe.

These two treatises are, in a proper sense, companion volumes, and may be advantageously employed together.

Prof. Ludwig Darmstädter has promised to give to the Royal Library in Berlin, on the occasion of its removal to its new building, his remarkable collection of autographs. It is devoted exclusively to the history of science, especially the natural sciences, and contains letters and other autographic pieces by scholars in all parts of the world, most of them of scientific and historical value on account of their contents as well as their associations. With the gift comes a promise of 1,500 marks a year as long as the donor lives, for the upkeep of the collection.

Dr. André Victor Cornil, professor in the Faculté de Médecine of Paris, has died in his seventy-first year. He was at one time editor of the *Journal des Connaissances Médicales*, and his "Manuel d'Histologie Pathologique" is a standard work.

The death of Albert-Auguste de Lapparent, the French geologist, was announced in a dispatch from Paris, May 5. He was born in 1839 and educated at the École Polytechnique. He had been president of the Société géologique de France, the Société française de Minéralogie, and of the Société française de Géographie; and at the time of his death he was perpetual secretary of the Académie des Sciences, and professor of geology and mineralogy at the Institut Catholique de Paris. Among his writings are: "Traité de géologie," "Cours de minéralogie," "Abrégé de géologie," "Précis de minéralogie," "Leçons de géographie," "Le Siècle du fer," and "Science et apologétique."

Drama.

Information comes to us in regard to another author in the Clarendon Press octavo series of dramatists. Tucker Brooke, a Rhodes scholar, will edit the text of Marlowe, to which Professor Raleigh will furnish an Introduction. Skelton also is to have two editors, Prof. Albert Pollard doing the historic work and Alfred W. Pollard the literary portion.

The rhymed text of "The Jesters," the English adaptation of the charming little French romance of Miguel Zamacoïs, which was presented in the Empire Theatre of

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this city not long ago, has just been published by Brentano's. Why this translation should have been deemed worthy of preservation in permanent form it is not easy to guess—for it is a most inadequate performance—but a perusal of it proves that a considerable share of the blame allotted to the actors for the halting and broken delivery of the verse should be transferred to the author, John N. Raphael, whose lines exhibit few traces of literary facility or poetic instinct. The fact that so crude a piece of work should have been accepted as suitable for elaborate representation in a first-class theatre is significant of the extent and quality of modern managerial capacity. But the adaptation, rough and unsympathetic as it is, does occasionally offer dim reflections of the graceful fancy and romantic coloring of the original. It enables the discerning reader, for instance, to imagine the romantic fascination of the hero when impersonated by an actress possessing the ardor, eloquence, and histrionic resources of Sarah Bernhardt, who was its first interpreter. This is not the only time that a play of high literary excellence, and the promise of much theatrical potency has been reduced to the dull level of the commonplace by incompetent managing and acting on the local stage.

The English translation of Gerhart Hauptmann's "Hannele" by Charles Henry Meltzer, which has just been issued in book form by Doubleday, Page & Co., is the version which was used when the piece was produced in this city in the spring of 1894. It is satisfactory in the prose parts, which are simply and vigorously written, but less so in the poetic, which are quite devoid of melodic inspiration. As a whole the work has no such distinctive literary merit as would give special value to the subject matter, which is largely dependent for its effect upon its descriptive adornments. Robbed of these, the story with its sensational admixture of melodramatic realism and rhapsodical religious allegory is not impressive. On the stage here it had a very brief success of curiosity.

Music.

Richard Wagner an Minna Wagner. 2 vols. New York: Lemcke & Buechner.

"The number of letters I am compelled to write is horrible," Wagner complained, in January, 1859. Yet he seems to have found letter-writing necessary as a sort of safety valve for his pent-up feelings, and it was only when he was utterly absorbed in composition that he paused. To the many epistles previously published there have now been added two volumes containing his letters to his first wife, the actress Minna Planer, whom he married in 1836, when he was only twenty-three. His first dated communication to her in this collection is of the year 1842; the last 1863, three years before her death. The volume has no index nor a line of prefatory explanation as to who has had these letters since her death, whether any of them have been omitted or edited, and what has become of those which were written in the last three years of her life. That there must have been some is almost certain, for Wagner, from whom she had been separated (but not divorced) for several years before the date of the last of these published letters, kept supplying her with the necessaries and comforts of life. Only two weeks before her death she wrote, at his request, a public letter in which she contradicted malicious rumors circulated in Munich by declaring that "until now I have received a sustentation from my absent husband Richard Wagner which secures me an existence free from care."

Liszt's daughter, Mme. Ollivier, once remarked regarding Richard and Minna Wagner: "Never perhaps were two less compatible persons united in marriage." Six months after their wedding she left him, and he brought suit for divorce on the ground of desertion, but withdrew it, unfortunately. Had the two separated then, both would have been saved thirty years of wretchedness. As he himself said: "She would have been happier with a lesser man," while he would have been spared an incalculable amount of distress and irritation. Of this distress and irritation many of these letters bear painful evidence. Minna was a model German *Hausfrau* in some respects; that is, she knew how to cook to her husband's taste, and she provided otherwise for his material comforts; but, as he wrote to her once: "What is all the bodily comfort you so freely provided for me compared with the spiritual comfort necessary to a man of my excitability?" She had absolutely no comprehension of, or sympathy with, his artistic ideals. In her eyes he was an unmitigated fool because he did not write operatic potboilers—anything for immediate effect and profit. For many years, while he found it difficult to earn or beg money enough to provide for the time he needed to write his later operas—which nobody wanted at that time—he had to support her, too, and her relatives. There were occasions when he squandered money, but these were rare, because he seldom had any. The royalties from his early operas amounted to little, and his concerts in Paris and Vienna resulted in deficits. At St. Petersburg he was more successful, but as we see from his letter dated April 1, 1863, 812 thaler of his profits was promptly sent to Minna.

The roving life Wagner led in giving concerts and trying to place his operas would in any case have often separated him temporarily from his wife. What finally made this separation permanent was absolute incompatibility of temper, aggravated by the persistent illness which pursued both wife and husband. In 1858 Wagner wrote to the Dresden physician, Dr. Pusinelli, that Minna a few years previously had acquired a taste for laudanum, which had incautiously been ordered in small doses for her sleeplessness; as she could detect no result, she increased the doses to several scores of drops, as she subsequently confessed to him. This led to progressive irritability, and the result was frequent conflicts which made their life together unbearable. She continued, however, to nag and irritate him in her letters, and he patiently attempted to pacify her and to allay her wild fancies, partly inspired by opium. Some of these letters are not particularly pleasant reading, as one feels that he is not entirely frank with her, since he vaguely and repeatedly hints at plans for living together again after he had fully made up his mind never to do so, for the sake of her health and his own, as well as of his work. As he wrote to his sister in 1859:

> I recognized that there was only one choice left—between treating her with considerate cajolery, always evading, simply tranquillizing, ignoring all her ebullitions—or—undisguisedly abandoning her to her misery. It stands to reason that I chose the first course.

One of these "tranquillizing" letters takes up eight printed pages! Occasionally, however, his patience deserted him, and once he wrote, brutally: "For heaven's sake . . . do what you will, but do not eternally ruffle the temper of your husband, who belongs not to you alone, but to art, to the world, and the future." From this letter it is pleasant to turn to another where he takes a humorous view of her shrewishness, pointing out that her last "suspicious letter" had arrived opportunely to put him in the right mood for Fricka's diatribe against her spouse Wotan in "Die Walküre."

It is very seldom that he thus allows Minna a glimpse of his workshop; in this respect these letters form a remarkable contrast to those addressed to the more sympathetic Mathilde Wesendonck, who was the obvious cause of much of Minna's morbid irritation. What distinguishes these letters from the other collections, apart from the light they throw on Wagner's attitude toward his first wife, is the details they give of Wagner's successes and failures with his concerts and operas. In these personalities she was keenly interested, and we find among them many which give a more vivid picture of various incidents in his life than can be found even in the letters to Liszt or in the most elaborate biographies. This is true particularly of the London episode—the four months which Wagner spent in that city to conduct a series of Philharmonic concerts for the munificent sum of $1,000, out of which he hoped to save $200! He had plentiful forebodings that his acceptance of this invitation was a piece of sheer folly. He counted the days when it would be over, wrote to Minna: "Now there are only seven more concerts," "now only six more," etc., and at the end he referred to this affair as "an accursed dog-time." London was a "loathsome den," in which he endured "the tortures of hell." He had to conduct the most "awful programmes," made up largely of third-rate German and English music. The public he found "quite incapable of really appreciating music," and he notes this peculiarity:

> A grand, impressive piece is always received rather coldly, but a pretty and indifferent one gives them great joy. That seems to be the fashion; you must not get excited, and for heaven's sake not be carried away—that would not be good form.

He was much annoyed by the habit of leaving *en masse* during the performance of the last piece, and one day, when this piece was one he did not want to have marred, he suddenly stopped, sat down, folded his arms, and said to the leader of the violins: "Let's wait a little; maybe we won't need to play this overture at all!" to the amusement of occupants of the first rows who heard him and nodded their approval.

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The Mozart Festival begins at Munich on August 1. Between that date and the ninth "Figaro" and "Don Juan" will be sung twice each, and "The Elopement from the Harem" and "Cosi fan tutte" once each. On August 11 the Wagner Festival begins with "Die Meistersinger," which will also be sung on August 24. The "Tristan" dates are August 13, 26, September 7; "Tannhäuser," August 15, September 4; the "Ring," August 17, 22, 29, September 2, 9, 14.

Art.

THE AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY

As one enters the American Fine Arts Galleries the first impression is that the art of water color and pastel as displayed here is aiming at the effect of oils, with a touch more, but only a touch, of bright light than is given by the heavier medium. At a second glance one discriminates two ideals that seem to dominate the majority of the painters; on the one hand, are the pictures done with patches of color, running in some cases to an almost painful *papillotage;* on the other are those which seem made for posters, with broad masses of subdued tones—the vibrant and the static, as they might be called. And in the first class, even where the range of color is restricted, it is the sense of life and motion that is likely to attract. One feels this in two marine views that first strike the eye in the South Gallery; one, The Moonlit Sea, a pastel by F. K. M. Rehn, has a dull sky, too dull perhaps, from which the moonlight streaming over the water gives an impression of exultant upward tossing; the other, Reynolds Beal's pastel, Summer at Sea, gives the impression of life chiefly in the sky, where the wind among the clouds almost makes itself felt as a moving presence. With these may go another pastel by Albert L. Groll, called The Road to Acoma, in which sky and land shine with nacreous tints. Other noticeable pastels in this room are Childe Hassam's October, a bit of true out-of-door color; a quiet, unpretentious, but charming little meadow scene by A. T. Van Laer; and Shirley Williamson's End of the Day, showing a road that curves by a farmstead with a few trees on the opposite side, with over all an atmosphere of indescribable peace.

The Central Gallery is given up to etchings, drawings, and other illustrative work. Some of the etchings particularly have the personal, intimate appeal one seeks in that method. We can only particularize a group of Joseph Pennell's in his well-known style, of which Rouen from Bon Secours, with its skilful omission of the insignificant, is specially pleasing; seven or eight charming Florence scenes by Ernest D. Roth; and two strong imaginative pieces by N. Loewenberg, Derelict and The Oaks. Two colored etchings by George Senseney should not be overlooked; they would hang well in any room. Drawing, particularly figure drawing, is perhaps the weakest feature of the whole exhibition, and for that reason one is attracted by the fine work of Carroll Beckwith. Of the five sketches by him, that called simply A Drawing, showing a half-draped woman's figure leaning forward on her arms, has a touch of mastery in its lines. The Letter, a crayon by Elizabeth Ingham, is also a true picture despite its hackneyed name.

As one passes to the Vanderbilt Gallery, where the water-colors are collected, the Fair Amalfi of George Wharton Edwards opposite the door first catches the attention and seems to give its character to the room. Here there is no attempt at atmosphere or distance; the hill and the palace lie flat and shimmering with spots of color, while the scarlet cloak of the woman coming down the steps seems almost to flaunt itself out of the frame. After this almost anything looks a trifle dull in hue, even C. C. Cooper's extremely clever Balloon Ascension, in which the ring of spectators seems to move and quiver like a painted snake. Our pleasure is frankly with the quieter landscapes. Of these, taking them in order, we may note Frank C. Mathewson's October, Mt. Maguntieook, rich with deep brown and tawny greens; a clear, simple Twilight, by Ross Turner, a tiny water-color, in which a line of dull red in the sky seems to cast a subdued glow over the land; Isle au Haut, by Carlton T. Chapman, a little thing but full of charm; E. Irving Couse's After the Shower, notable for the skill with which the group of sheep is subdued into the landscape, and also for the clean look of the evening air, as if indeed washed by rain; a small landscape called Bougival, by Childe Hassam, a bit of honest water-color painting, which reproduces the impression of a green bank with delightful accuracy; Dunes at Evening, the best of C. W. Eaton's pieces, showing a gray hillside with a line of dark green trees standing half-way across, with the effect of strange allurement; and W. H. Holmes's Midsummer Day, a dusky scene with a look of showers in the sky which gives a feeling of haste to the harvesters loading the hay.

Landscape is distinctly the field of water-color, and there are few portraits or figures here, or for that matter among the pastels, that can be called satisfactory. Some of these, as, to name a single case, the girl called Romance, are distinctly hard and unpleasant. If we made any criticism of the hanging, it would be that too much prominence is given to the pictures of startling brilliance, whereas some of the quieter scenes, successful in a more difficult if more modest manner, are not allowed to afford the full pleasure they contain.

The opening of this spring's exhibition at the New Gallery in London seems to emphasize the change in the conditions of picture buying and selling, so evident of late at Christie's and in the other London salesrooms. The days are at an end when the initials R.A. and A.R.A. were accepted as a guarantee of excellence. In the sixties, seventies, and eighties, the City Man, who collected at all, had no greater ambition than to become the possessor of the huge "pictures of the year," and this was the period when Academicians built their palaces in St. John's Wood and Kensington. But sales and auctions have for some time been revealing the City Man's mistake. Pictures of the year have gone steadily down in value; and since the City Man does not like to have his investments turn out a failure, he now prefers something that has come more triumphantly out of the test of time. The result is that pictures fresh from the studio do not sell as easily as a few years ago. The managers of the New Gallery, apparently, have discovered the fact. Their annual show has long been little more than an annex to the Academy, a fact which does not mean the success it once did. This year more space than ever is allotted to handicrafts and applied arts. The three galleries down stairs are still hung with pictures, and, in a mass of commonplace, a couple of portraits by Sargent look better than they probably would elsewhere, and a few landscapes by Arthur Lemon, Austen Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Withers appear with something like distinction. But a part of the Central Hall and the balcony are devoted to tapestry, embroideries, jewelry, book-bindings, and other forms of decorative art. These things sell better than pictures, and are fast becoming indispensable in the larger exhibitions of London as of Paris. It is like going back to the old days of the New Gallery, when Burne-Jones was the chief prophet, to find a big design by him, the last he made for tapestry, The Passing of Venus, executed by Morris & Co. The figures have more than the usual Burne-Jones affectation, but the color is strong and effective, and, with the passing of time, the tapestry may tell on the walls of cathedral or palace, as so many old pieces do to-day. Lalique and Lucien Gaillard are among the jewellers who exhibit, and, though they became a little fantastic and affected in the search for novelty, they bring to their work the knowledge and technique which the Englishman, or more usually the English young lady, so seldom devotes to the art. Jewelry of this kind in England has come to mean largely, as it has been described, bits of twisted gold or silver wire, from which odd stones dangle; and an affected primitiveness is looked upon as a merit. There are exceptions. Harry Wilson, though whimsical in his use of precious stones and metals and in his designs, is always the artist. So is Paul Cooper, and both are represented. The book-bindings of Mr. Cobden-Sanderson and the embroideries of Miss May Morris are among other good things shown, which make one hope that this new departure may mean an artistic as well as a financial improvement in the regular summer exhibition at the New Gallery.

There should be a welcome for the new edition of Burckhardt's "Cicerone," brought out by the Scribners under the title "An Art Guide to Painting in Italy," the last English edition of that classic work having appeared, as P. G. Konody explains in his preface, nearly a quarter of a century ago. The present reprint is, however, not to be attempted by any but the strongest eyes, the desire of portability having led to double columns and very small type. The few illustrations are fairly well chosen and reproduced.

At a meeting of scholars held in Frankfurt-on-Main recently a Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kunstwissenschaft was organized, for the purpose of awakening wider and deeper interest in art, and also of undertaking a publication, "Monumenta Artis Germaniæ." The prime mover in the project is Friedrich Althoff; he is seconded by Dr. Wilhelm Bode. An executive committee was elected, who have as helpers

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some fifty specialists in the different departments of art.

"The Quest of the Colonial" is the title of a small book by Robert and Elizabeth Shackleton, devoted to the study of furniture and furnishings. There are 400 pages, with a large number of photographic illustrations, a color frontispiece, and decorative head and tail pieces to the chapters. Although the book is entirely conversational in tone, and the reverse of scientific in its arrangement, it is yet trustworthy. Even a careful collector may find its advice worth noting, and an experienced student may come upon material in it for his further investigation. By "the Colonial" is meant here British-American Colonial and nothing else. It is necessary nowadays to mention such limitations, for we are beginning to discover that there is a French Colonial, and more especially a Dutch Colonial, at the Cape of Good Hope and in Sumatra, as well as in certain islands of the Caribbean. One who may have seen Willemstad, in the lost or forgotten island of Curaçao, will know what is meant by Dutch Colonial art. This book, then, is devoted to "Georgian" furniture and pewter and delft, Franklin stoves, and pre-revolutionary panels and stairs. There could not be a better collection of short maxims and anecdotes easy to understand. The reader is told how the old house was bought and repaired and fitted up, and how the neighbors came to say, "Why, I see you have found the original knocker!" The book is as useful as if it were not highly amusing.

A commission has lately been appointed to investigate the project of recovering the two Roman ships which were discovered many years ago under the waters of the Lake Nemi. These ships, which formed the celebrated floating palaces of the Emperors Tiberius and Caligula, might, if recovered, contain many valuable objects. According to Suetonius, they were magnificently equipped. They carried porticoes with marble colonnades and balconies; doors inlaid with ivory; walls of cedar wood, decorated with finely carved marbles; they contained bath-rooms, a library, hanging gardens, and temples. With the exception of some animals' heads and other bronze objects, which were brought up during investigations made in 1895, and which are now in the National Museum in Rome, it is believed that nothing has been removed from these great vessels. The commission has now decided that in consequence of the enormous expense it would be impossible to bring the ships to the surface, and the present project is either temporarily to lower the water level or to divert the entire waters of the lake for a time. As soon as the question of the proprietorship of the excavations has been settled with Don Enrico Ruspoli, the present owner of the lake, the work of restoring these wonderful relics of the ancient world is to be definitely begun.

Excavations have been started on the site of the ancient Gabii. This city, which was built by the Kings of Alba, is said to have been the place where Romulus and Remus were educated. Juno was the patron deity of the city.

A collection of old masters, the property of C. C. Ruthrauff, will be exhibited at the National Arts Club till May 15.

The death is announced of Martin Rico, one of the best pen-and-ink draughtsmen in Europe. Rico was a pupil of Frederico de Madrazo. He studied also for several years in Paris, and for some time lived with Fortuny in Italy, his pictures of Venice being specially well known. In Spain he contributed many drawings to the leading illustrated magazines.

Finance.

THE PROBLEM OF FINANCIAL RECOVERY.

During the past fortnight the American financial market has shown a vigorous and sustained recovery, in the course of which, advances of 10 to 15 points in leading Stock Exchange securities were not exceptional. For this action—which has caused the usual revival of optimism, even in business quarters not affiliated with Wall Street—the financial community has assigned four causes: First, the ease in money rates and the strong position of the banks; second, absence of serious commercial failures; third, the continued prospect of a large early wheat crop; fourth, the over-subscription, both here and in Europe, for the Pennsylvania Railroad's loan of $40,000,000.

Taken by itself, easy money and plethoric bank reserves mean much less than would at first glance be supposed. Rates for Wall Street loans are at the lowest since 1904, and surplus reserves of New York banks at the highest figure since 1894. Since dear money and bank deficits had a hand in breaking down the "boom" of 1906, and leading to the panic of 1907, it might be inferred that present conditions would logically mean a returning boom. But this inference would be unsafe, for the reason that low money may merely reflect inability or unwillingness of the usual borrowers to make use of capital; while the piling-up of idle bank reserves may be due to the fact that dull times have released from channels of industry the currency which would be kept in use by active business. The condition of the money market, in other words, is rather the effect of existing depression than a necessary cause of recovery. The easiest money rates and the highest surplus bank reserve in the history of New York came in 1894 under conditions resembling to-day's, and were followed by more than a year of trade depression.

As regards business failures, the outcome of last month was undoubtedly encouraging, in that the country passed through the always critical "April settlement" without any disturbances of importance. On the other hand, the mercantile agencies, in their detailed reports, show considerable after-effects of panic. In number, the April bankruptcies were the largest on record for the period: 1,152, against 733 in April, 1907, and 953 even in 1894, while the liabilities, $22,385,000, as against $9,888,000 last year, are much the largest of any April since 1893. This showing is not altogether rose-colored.

The outlook for the crops is excellent: the "condition percentage" in the government's April report was far above the average; it was a figure which has usually been followed by a "bumper crop" of winter-sown wheat; and it is believed that the May report, due to-morrow, will show the condition to have been well maintained. On one occasion—in 1903—similar hopes were blasted by the weather of May and June. The winter crop, starting with an April "condition" 6 per cent. better than this year's, was cut down 17½ per cent. in the two succeeding months by drought and unseasonable cold, and ended nearly 100,000,000 bushels under the early expectations. This fact suggests some temporary reservation of judgment.

The Pennsylvania loan is what has chiefly been alleged on Wall Street as the cause of the rise in prices and of reviving hopes. Last week's opening of bids disclosed the striking fact that the offer of $40,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds at 96 was applied for twenty times over in New York and thirty times over in London, on which latter market half of the loan was to be placed. Three inferences were drawn at once, in popular discussion. Europe was again willing to invest capital freely in our industries. American railways, which have been struggling for a year or more under a floating debt of more than $250,000,000, will now be able to fund such obligations into long-term bonds. And, as a consequence, railway purchases of steel and other materials, just now cut down to a minimum, will be increased as the new funds come in hand, so that all contributory industries will be helped.

This reasoning is sound; but it may possibly be carried a step too far. The bonds offered by the Pennsylvania happen to be absolutely the best security which it is just now in the power of any American railway to offer. All the other great companies have already used up in credit operations, during or before the "boom" of 1901 and 1902, the whole first mortgage lien on their main line; the Pennsylvania—partly because of its own prudent policy and partly because of approaching maturity of old first mortgage bonds—is able to secure its $40,000,000 issue by a first lien on the track between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Under this circumstance, with the price of issue at 96, the great success of the loan, and the 2½ per cent. premium bid for it in London in advance of issue, need have provoked no wonder. The heavy "over-subscription" was a surprise to Wall Street; but "over-subscriptions," nowadays, often mean merely that sagacious capitalists, aware that demand will more than cover the amount offered, put in requests for twice or even ten times as much as they actually want. They know that allotments will be scaled down, and take this means of obtaining what they originally planned for. Nor does this showing of "free capital" available for borrowing companies prove, necessarily, that the financial situation is better than had been imagined. It has been pointed out that three months after London's financial prostration in the "Boer War panic" of 1899, when the British exchequer offered a loan for $150,000,000, it was applied for eleven or twelve times over; that the $100,000,000 United States 4 per cent. loan, offered during the severe depression of January, 1896, in the face of the "Venezuela panic" and on the eve of the

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free-coinage campaign, elicited 4,640 separate bids, applying in all for $568,000,000; and, finally, that when New York city on the tenth of last September, with the strain on capital at its worst and panic near at hand, placed $40,000,000 4½ per cents upon the market, bids were received for $205,000,000.

In none of these three cases did the "oversubscription," as seen in the light of subsequent events, signify that severe financial depression did not exist, or that it was destined instantly to disappear, or that capital was pressing on all other classes of investment. It would therefore be premature to suppose that the Pennsylvania oversubscription has all of this meaning. To the extent that the new capital thus acquired by railways will be used in purchases from manufacturers, industrial conditions will undoubtedly be helped. It is certain, also, that other railways will follow with bond offers of their own—Union Pacific has already announced an issue of $50,000,000. For the present, however, prudent people will wait to see how these bond offers, with a lien inferior to Pennsylvania's, will appeal to investors; to what extent the proceeds will be used merely to take up floating indebtedness and not for new expenditure, and, not least of all, whether the European subscribers to the loans will keep their allotments, or will merely throw them back on our own market, at a higher price. The tendency is for precisely such "realizing" sales; and in 1895 it was that kind of foreign selling which eventually broke down the American position.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Agar, Thomas Lemon. Homerica; Emendations and Elucidations of the Odyssey. Henry Frowde.
Aristotle, The Works of. Translated by J. A. Smith and W. D. Ross. Part 2. Henry Frowde.
Atherton, Gertrude. Patience Sparhawk and Her Times. Macmillan. $1.50.
Balzac, Honoré de. Les Chouans. London: George Bell & Sons.
Bernath, Désiré de. Cleopatra, Her Life and Reign. London: Arthur L. Humphreys.
Bland, Hubert. The Happy Moralist. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.
Brand, Jack. By Wild Waves Tossed. McClure Co.
Brooke, Stopford A. Four Victorian Poets. Putnams. $1.75 net.
Brown, Goodwin. Scientific Nutrition Simplified. F. A. Stokes Co. 75 cents net.
Capefigue, J. B. H. R. Madame de Pompadour. London: Arthur L. Humphreys.
Chouville, L. Trois Semaines en France: A French Reader. Henry Frowde.
Churchill, Winston. Mr. Crewe's Career. Macmillan. $1.50.
Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century. Edited by J. E. Spingarn. Henry Frowde. 2 vols. $1.75 each.
Douglass, John Jordan. The Girdle of the South. Broadway Publishing Co. $1.50.
Doyle, A. Conan. Through the Magic Door. McClure Co. $1.25 net.
Edes, Robert T. Parson Gay's Three Sermons. Cochrane Publishing Co. $1.50.
Farrington, Margaret Vere. Fra Lippo Lippi. Putnams.
Forest Products of the United States. Washington: Government Printing Office.
Gautier, Théophile. España and Émaux et Camées. Henry Frowde.
Gibb, E. J. W. A History of Ottoman Poetry. Vol. V. London: Luzac & Co.
Gibb (E. J. W.) Memorial. Vol. VI. Part 1, Yáqút's Dictionary of Learned Men. London: Lusac & Co.
Gould, George M. Concerning Lafcadio Hearn. Philadelphia: Jacobs.
Hammond, S. T. My Friend the Partridge. Forest and Stream Publishing Co.
Hanson, Charles Lane. English Composition. Boston: Ginn & Co. 80 cents.
Harnack, Adolf. The Sayings of Jesus. Translated by J. R. Wilkinson. Putnams. $1.75 net.
Harrison, Frederic. National and Social Problems. Macmillan. $1.75 net.
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. Things Worth While. B. W. Huebsch. 50 cts.
Hofmannsthal, Hugo von. Electra. Translated by Arthur Symons. Brentano's.
Horace, Quintus Horatius Flaccus. Edited by C. L. Dana and J. C. Dana. Woodstock, Vt.: The Elm Tree Press.
Hough, Walter. Antiquities of the Upper Gila and Salt River Valleys in Arizona and New Mexico. Washington: Government Printing Office.
Hovey, Richard. To the End of the Trail. Duffield & Co. $1.25.
Hughes, Charles Evans, Addresses and Papers of. Introduction by Jacob Gould Schurman. Putnams. $1.50.
Joly, Henri L. Legend in Japanese Art. Lane. $25 net.
Kittrell, Norman G. Ned, Nigger an' Gent'man. Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.
Lesdain, Count de. From Pekin to Sikkim. Dutton. $4 net.
Lloyd, John. The Captain's Wife. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.
Lucy, Henry W. Memories of Eight Parliaments. Putnams. $2.50 net.
McIntyre, John T. In the Dead of Night. Philadelphia: Lippincott.
McKean, Thomas. The Master Influence. Philadelphia: Lippincott.
MacNutt, Francis Augustus. Letters of Cortes to Charles V. 2 vols. Putnams. $10 net.
Macvane, Edith. The Duchess of Dreams. Philadelphia: Lippincott.
Madison, James. The Constitutional Convention of 1787. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. 2 vols. Putnams. $4.50 net.
Murray, Aiken. Tommy Brown. R. F. Fenno & Co. 75 cts.
Oxford English Dictionary. Edited by J. A. H. Murray. Monopoly—Movement. Henry Frowde.
Pages Choisies de Auguste Angellier. Edited by Émile Legouis. Henry Frowde.
Phythian, J. E. Fifty Years of Modern Painting. Dutton. $3 net.
Post, Van Zo. Retz. McClure Co.
Prothero, Rowland E. The Pleasant Land of France. Dutton. $3.50 net.
Rich, Edward R. Comrades Four. Neale Publishing Co.
Ridding, Lady Laura. George Ridding, Schoolmaster and Bishop. Longmans. $2 net.
Russell, John Wellesley. Solutions of the Examples in a Sequel to Elementary Geometry. Henry Frowde.
Sainte-Beuve. Trois Portraits Littéraires. Henry Frowde.
Stephens, Winifred. French Novelists of To-day. Lane. $1.50.
Stimson, Frederic Jesup. The Law of the Federal and State Constitutions of the United States. Boston: Boston Book Co. $3.50 net.
Stuart, Eleanor. The Postscript. McClure Co.
Stubbs, William. Germany in the Early Middle Ages, 476-1250. Longmans.
Thomson, J. Arthur. Heredity. Putnams. $3.50 net.
Wales, Hubert. Mr. and Mrs. Villiers. Stuyvesant Press. $1.50.
Weale, W. H. James. Hubert and John Van Eyck. Lane. $30 net.
Weed, Clarence M. Wild Flower Families. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1.50 net.
Westell, W. Percival. The Insect Book. Lane. $1.
Woodbridge, F. J. E. Metaphysics. Columbia University.
Young, J. W. A. and L. L. Jackson. Elementary Algebra. Appleton.
Zamacoïs, Miguel. The Jesters. Translated by John N. Raphael. Brentano's.
Zueblin, Charles. The Religion of a Democrat. B. W. Huebsch. $1 net.

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